FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 087 *6 May 1985*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Foreign Ministers To Meet in San Salvador [San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora] A 1
Cartagena Group Discusses Debt in Letter [Mexico City THE NEWS 27 Apr] A 1
ECLA Conference Repudiates U.S. Embargo [AFP] A 2
SELA Assistant Secretary Criticizes U.S. Embargo [Managua] A 2
TANA Scores U.S. Embargo Against Nicaragua [Managua] A 2

ARGENTINA

President Criticizes U.S. Nicaraguan Embargo B 1
Ministry 'Regrets' Worsening of Area Crisis B 1
Radical Senators Submit Draft on Trade Embargo B 2
Alfonsin, Army Generals Hold Meeting [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 4 May] B 2
Defense Secretary Says Armed Forces Calm B 3
Foreign Minister Caputo Visits Yugoslavia B 3
Lebanese Embassy Occupied, Peacefully Evacuated B 3

BOLIVIA

Siles Thanks Castro for Medical Care Unit C 1
President Opens MNRI Convention in La Paz C 1
Internal 'Struggle' Rumored C 2

BRAZIL

Sarney Talks to Uruguyan President Sanguinetti D 1
Pilots, Flight Personnel End 5-Day Strike D 1
Subway Workers Strike in Sao Paulo 3 May D 1

CHILE

Pinochet Stresses Importance of Beagle Treaty E 1
Government Extends State of Siege for 90 Days E 1
Occupiers Peacefully Abandon Lebanese Embassy E 1

COLOMBIA

Government 'Deplores' U.S. Embargo on Nicaragua F 1
Betancur Views Obstacles to Peace Process F 1
Betancur Rejects Extradition of Quintero Morales F 1
U.S. Requests Extradition of Mata Ballesteros F 2
Youth Group Occupies Lebanese Embassy F 2
ELN Announces Willingness To Join Cease-Fire F 3
Minister: Guerrillas Using Truce To Re-Arm F 3

PERU

Percovich, Barrantes Discuss U.S. Embargo on Nicaragua J 1
Interior Minister Confirms Shining Path Blacklist J 1

URUGUAY

Sanguinetti, Brazil's Sarney Discuss Integration K 1
Draft Senate Resolution Condemns U.S. Embargo K 1
Broad Front Rejects U.S. Nicaraguan Embargo K 1

MEXICO

Foreign Secretariat Announcement on Embargo M 1
Communique Issued M 1
Panama's Solis Says Role of Contadora To Continue M 2
PAN Said Readying 'Smear Campaign' in U.S. Press M 2
[EL DIA 23 Apr]
Opposition Parties Denounce U.S. 'Meddling' M 2

PANAMA

President Addresses Workers in Chiriqui N 1
Ardito Barletta Attends PRD Convention N 2
Twelve Cabinet Ministers Submit Resignations N 2
Presidential Communique Issued N 3
New Cabinet Announced N 3
Cardoze on Resignation, Contadora, Embargo N 4
PDC Urges U.S. To End Intervention, Plans March N 5
Calls for President's Resignation N 5

CENTRAL AMERICA

BELIZE

Government: Embargo Against Nicaragua Unjust P 1

EL SALVADOR

Foreign Ministry Supports Sanctions on Nicaragua P 1
Duarte Discusses U.S. Embargo, Talks With Rebels P 2
Castellanos Confirms Disputes Among Guerrillas P 5
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 30 Apr]

GUATEMALA

Government Will Not Join Embargo on Nicaragua P 6
Foreign Minister Comments P 6

HONDURAS

Paz Barnica, Gonzalez Press Conference in U.S. P 7
Economy Secretary on Consequences of Embargo P 9

NICARAGUA

Further Reportage on Reaction to U.S. Embargo	P 9
No Protest at OAS	P 9
Security Council Meeting Sought	P 10
Envoy to UN on Council Meeting	P 10
Wheelock Comments	P 11
Ambassador to U.S. Recalled [AFP]	P 12
Ramirez Gives 'Official' Stand	P 12
Wheelock Address on Embargo	P 15
LA PRENSA Rejects U.S. Measures [2 May]	P 17
Envoy Submits Charges Against U.S. at World Court	P 17
President Ortega Continues East Europe Tour	P 18
Arrives in Romania	P 18
Meets With Ceausescu	P 18
Meets Leaders in Hungary	P 18

CUBA

Castro Praises Youths' Efforts, 'Quality'	Q 1
GRANMA Denounces U.S. Embargo on Nicaragua	Q 1
Rodriguez Meets With Soviet Gosplan Official	Q 1
Machado Ventura Chairs Guanes Assessment Meeting	Q 2
Donated Medical Unit To Be Inaugurated in Bolivia	Q 2
'Our America' Predicts U.S. Failure in San Salvador	Q 2

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SAN SALVADOR

PA042035 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 May 85

[Communique issued by Salvadoran Foreign Ministry; date not given]

[Text] A meeting of the foreign ministers of Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador will be held in San Salvador on 7-8 May. The chief topic on the agenda of this meeting will be the Contadora meeting slated to be held in mid-May in Panama.

The foreign ministers, with their technical teams, will try to strengthen their common points of view, particularly with regard to the political and security aspects, in order for this initiative to be effective in establishing peace, security, and representative as well as pluralist democracy in the area.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio and his counterparts, Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran from Guatemala, Edgardo Paz Barnica from Hondura, and Carlos Jose Gutierrez from Costa Rica will also discuss the most salient aspects of the Contadora Group's efforts thus far as well as the importance of integrating and strengthening mutual positions contributing to detente and peace in the region.

CARTAGENA GROUP DISCUSSES DEBT IN LETTER

PA020045 Mexico City THE NEWS in English 27 Apr 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] The 11 nations of the Cartagena Consensus, which includes Mexico, sent a letter Friday to the world's seven richest nations expressing their concern over the problem of Latin America's foreign debt. They asked for cooperation from the seven nations in a "priority political study" of matters relating to Latin American financing and trade.

Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda met in his office with the ambassadors to Mexico of the seven powerful nations -- the United States, France, Italy, Japan, West Germany, Great Britain and Canada. He presented them with the document signed by the heads of state of the 11 Latin American nations concerned, headed officially by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguineti.

Sepulveda spoke to the seven envoys on the many problems afflicting the continent's nations, with special emphasis on the foreign debt. He said that less than a year ago, when the leaders of the seven nations met in a London summit conference, several Latin American heads of state addressed a joint letter to the industrialized group and got an encouraging reply. He said it is therefore essential at this time to consolidate the advances made and to take steps toward an in-depth and lasting resolution of the problems afflicting the debtor nations. These problems, he noted, are impeding a generalized economic reactivation and the beginning of a new phase of sustained expansion in the world's economy and trade.

Sepulveda told the ambassadors that the international community must jointly heed the call of the Latin American leaders. He expressed confidence that the letter will get the same encouraging response as was given a year ago.

The leaders of the noncommunist world's seven most powerful nations meet once a year. Next month, this year's meeting will be held in Bonn.

ECLA CONFERENCE REPUDIATES U.S. EMBARGO

PY040147 Paris AFP in Spanish 0041 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 3 May (AFP) -- The 14 countries that are participating in an ECLA meeting today stated in Santiago that the trade embargo that the United States has imposed against Nicaragua is an aggression that merits a most energetic repudiation from the subcontinent.

The U.S. decision is a serious aggression against the sovereignty of a Latin American nation that has the right to govern its internal affairs. This was stated by the delegates in a joint declaration that refers to the embargo that was announced on 1 May by President Ronald Reagan.

Luis Alva Castro, Peru's vice president-elect, and another 30 experts who are participating in the ECLA meeting have warned that this attitude of the U.S. Government violates the regional and international legal order and that it is an attack against Latin America as a whole and, therefore, merits the subcontinent's most energetic repudiation.

The document also states that we call on the governments and intergovernmental organizations to support the people of Nicaragua and to adopt concrete measures that will prevent political disagreements between nations from being resolved through measures of force that are contrary to international coexistence and pluralism.

SELA ASSISTANT SECRETARY CRITICIZES U.S. EMBARGO

PA050417 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Homero Luis Hernandez, assistant permanent secretary of the Latin American Economic System [SELA], has characterized the embargo decreed by the U.S. Republican administration of Reagan as a whimsical, arbitrary, and unilateral action. The SELA official stated this opinion in Caracas, Venezuela.

SELA's condemnation of the U.S. decision is based on the fact that the embargo represents an unjust and arrogant application of coercive measures motivated by political differences. According to Hernandez, the U.S. decision affects the autonomy and threatens the security of a state that is a member of SELMA. He also recalled the position that organization has adopted in previous cases.

TANA SCORES U.S. EMBARGO AGAINST NICARAGUA

PA050358 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] The Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, has urged all its chapters to close ranks and to implement a broad and combative plan throughout the continent to respond to the criminal aggression that Nicaragua is facing.

A communique issued by TANA in Managua in connection with the economic blockade imposed on Nicaragua by the United States states: We believe that the immediate future will have historic significance for the future of our people, and the anti-imperialist struggle must play a most important role. The communique states that the meddling policy of the U.S. Government represents a grave and unacceptable insult to the dignity of Nicaragua and the Latin American people.

PRESIDENT CRITICIZES U.S. NICARAGUAN EMBARGO

PY031900 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1814 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today stated that the U.S. trade embargo on Nicaragua is reducing the possibilities of achieving peace in Central America and emphasized the peaceful solution reached by Argentina and Chile in their conflict over the southern Beagle Channel. Alfonsin made these remarks in the Southern Room of Government House to members of the Latin American Council of Methodist Churches who are attending a regional meeting in Buenos Aires. Alfonsin was visited by 18 Methodist bishops and 18 ministers from various countries, including the United States and Britain, and 9 other persons. The visitors were also accompanied by Under Secretary for Worship Maria Teresa Merciadri de Morini.

Alsonsin expressed gratitude to his visitors for what they are doing throughout the continent to promote efforts directly linked to the dignity of man and to the building of a more just society. Alfonsin emphasized the efforts being made at this particular time in which we are undergoing a period of true economic hardship stemming from an unjust, discriminatory, international economic order. Alfonsin also conveyed his gratitude for what they are doing for peace in the world and in Central America, where all efforts must be based on strict respect for the principle of noninterference. In this respect, Alfonsin said that peace in Central America no doubt requires a new dialogue, that the Manzanillo talks must be resumed, instead of adopting measures that are undermining the possibilities of achieving peace, such as the recently imposed trade embargo.

Alfonsin then expressed his conviction that we must work to achieve simple things, the clear-cut, simple things Jesus taught us, essentially peace. Alfonsin emphasized that peace has allowed us to end an old conflict with Chile and to optimistically undertake new formulas for integration. Through these measures Chile will be able to use our ports on the Atlantic, and we, the Chilean ports on the Pacific in order to promote trade, which will become increasingly important, Alfonsin added. Peace has been consolidated and may these mountains collapse before Argentina and Chile break the peace, or before Argentines and Chileans break the peace, Alfonsin said. Alfonsin then added that things are sometimes difficult and sometimes easy. Through a strong conviction, one should move ahead and, in this respect, the visitors share our conviction, that is, that of serving mankind through freedom and justice.

Earlier, Msgr Federico Vagura, chairman of the Methodist Council, explained to Alfonsin the reason for their visit and thanked him for the opportunity to hold a meeting with him in the name of the Methodist Church. Isaias Gutierrez, bishop of Chile, said a prayer to express gratitude for the signing of the peace and friendship treaty between Chile and Argentina and for the efforts made by the government of President Alfonsin in resolving the conflict.

MINISTRY 'REGRETS' WORSENING OF AREA CRISIS

PY040132 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2356 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- In a communique released tonight by the Foreign Ministry, the Argentine Government regrets the development of the Central American crisis, deplores all actions by any of the parties that reduce even more the possibility of reaching a peaceful solution, and ratifies its support of the Contadora Group. The text of the communique reads as follows:

The Argentine Government laments the development of the Central American crisis and expresses its profound concern over the adoption of economic measures by the U.S. Administration.

It also deplores all actions by any of the parties involved that objectively reduce the possibility for a peaceful, political, and definite solution for the region, which will be found only by respecting the principles of international law and by separating this crisis from the East-West conflict. The Contadora Group needs now more than ever the real support of all countries throughout the world, and more emphatically of the political will of the American continent. Therefore, the efforts it has been making are encouraged, while the importance of the resumption of the Manzanillo dialogue is also stressed in order to achieve peace for Central America.

RADICAL SENATORS SUBMIT DRAFT ON TRADE EMBARGO

PY023307 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1751 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (DYN) -- Three Radical Civic Union (UCR) senators today submitted a draft resolution to Congress stating "surprise" at and "strong repudiation" of the trade embargo that the U.S. Government has ordered against Nicaragua. The draft also states that the decision of Ronald Reagan's administration "goes against such basic principles as nonintervention, sovereignty of states, and respect for the self-determination of peoples." The draft resolution carries the signatures of UCR Senators Antonio Napoli, Hector Velazquez, and Ricardo Lafferriere. It represents the first congressional reaction to the announcement that the United States has levied a trade embargo on Nicaragua.

Among other things, the senators based their action on the fact that "democracies all over the world have been surprised by the economic blockade that the U.S. Government has ordered," called for "the end to aggression" and lashed out at the United States for "its determination to attack Nicaragua and its merciless harassment of its government and people. The senators also reiterated their "solidarity" with the Sandinist struggle and recalled that Nicaragua," after languishing under a dictatorship for decades," recovered its democracy "through a struggle that cost the lives and suffering of thousands of citizens" and has gone on to prove its democratic leanings through an "impeccable electoral process."

The lawmakers stated that the Nicaraguan democracy "is besieged by severe political problems" stemming from a "subversion fueled by international agents," and economic obstacles that have cropped up because "a significant portion of the nation's depleted funds have had to be rerouted to defend Nicaraguan democracy from the attacks of foreign subversion." Senators Napoli, Velazquez, and Lafferriere concluded their draft by saying that amid all these difficulties the U.S. Government "persists in attacking this samll nation, totally unable to harm or threaten the largest world power, thus violating the principles of international law accepted by all nations, and mercilessly harassing the government which the people of Nicaragua have freely elected, which means a merciless harassment of the Nicaraguan people themselves."

ALFONSIN, ARMY GENERALS HOLD MEETING

PY050236 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 May 85 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Top-ranking Army generals on active duty throughout the country yesterday described as opportune and very positive the meeting they had on Thursday night with President Raul Alfonsin. They said they had received a very good impression from statements by Alfonsin, who spoke on the gravity of the economic crisis and who thanked the generals for their cooperation in reducing public spending.

Alfonsin, who had dinner with the generals at the Army barracks in Palermo, asked for understanding from the military and said Argentina needed a long period of institutional stability to regain its status in the world concert of nations.

Alfonsin also spoke on the subject of human rights and said the current trial of the nine members of the first three military juntas on human rights charges would mark the end of the clampdown on repression transgressions during the antisubversive campaign.

Presidential spokesman Jose Lopez told newsmen the meeting was held in an atmosphere of great cordiality and military sources agreed with the statement. The sources said no questions were put to Alfonsin during the meeting. The meeting was held in the context of a meeting of top-ranking officers which began on Thursday morning to deal with purely military subjects and ended yesterday.

DEFENSE SECRETARY SAYS ARMED FORCES CALM

PY030414 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 May 85

[Excerpts] Defense Secretary Horacio Jaunarena has stated in Mar del Plata that calm prevails in all sectors of the Armed Forces, thus denying reports that noticeable uneasiness exists in some Navy units. He also referred to the trial against the members of the first three military juntas during the dictatorial regime, stating that it is being carried out under absolute normality with the full enforcement of the constitutional guarantees both for the defendants and for the prosecutors. We can rest assured, Jaunarena stated, that the judges will issue the sentences in accordance with the law, establishing the responsibilities attributed to those gentlemen.

FOREIGN MINISTER CAPUTO VISITS YUGOSLAVIA

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo to Yugoslavia, see the Yogoslavia section of the 6 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

LEBANESE EMBASSY OCCUPIED, PEACEFULLY EVACUATED

PY040216 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1023 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 May (TELAM) -- As the afternoon waned a group of leaders of Lebanese organizations in Argentina evacuated that country's embassy, which is located at 2350 Libertador Avenue in this capital. They occupied the embassy in the morning to protest the apparent inaction of the Lebanese Government regarding the massacre of Christians by guerrillas. The incident began at 0915 when a group of approximately 70 leaders presented themselves at the embassy in order to peacefully occupy it and submit a note addressed to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. In the document, the leaders including Lebanese and Argentines, some of them belonging to religious orders, demanded an immediate end of the massacres of defenseless Christians by guerrilla bands that answer to Ministers Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri. The document also states that the anguished call of the Holy Father, John Paul II, has not been heard, nor the clamor of many world personalities who are asking for mercy and peace for that small country, which was an oasis of social, human, and religious coexistence.

For its part, the Federal Police, in referring to the incident, have noted in a communique the peaceful nature of the meeting that the Lebanese leaders had with the ambassador inside the embassy. The communique states: "The Federal Police report that during the morning of 3 May members of Lebanese organizations in Argentina went to the Lebanese Embassy, which is also the official residence, at 2350 Libertado Ave, where they met with embassy officials to discuss the situation in their country. "After submitting their concerns and a petitition, the visitors withdrew from the embassy. At all times they adopted a very correct attitude."

SILES THANKS CASTRO FOR MEDICAL UNIT DONATION

PY052255 Paris AFP in Spanish 2118 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 4 May (AFP) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo has cordially thanked Cuban leader Fidel Castro for the modern intensive care unit donated by Cuba and dedicated at the children's hospital here today.

After stressing the significant progress Cuba has achieved in the field of medicine, Siles Zuazo said that the facilities will render valuable assistance to Bolivian children. The dedication ceremony was attended by Latin American ambassadors, ministers, and political and labor leaders. Cuban Deputy Health Minister Ramon Diaz Vallina delivered a speech in which he said that the Ismaelillo intensive care unit room (named after the title of a poem written by Cuban liberator Jose Marti) shows what nations can do when they join their creative capacities in pursuit of major objectives.

PRESIDENT OPENS MNRI CONVENTION IN LA PAZ

PY050148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2325 GMT 4 May 85

[By Juan Maria Calvo]

[Text] La Paz, 4 May (EFE) -- In a very disorganized session and with a completely divided party, President Hernan Siles Zuazo today opened the convention of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI) with an appeal to unity in order to win the 14 July elections.

Almost two thirds of the convention delegates and party members crowded into a La Paz movie theater strongly voicing their support for Roberto Jordan Pando's presidential candidacy. In turn, Mariano Baptista Gumuchi himself encouraged his followers to continue shouting and cheering.

On several occasions, President Siles had to interrupt his speech and advocate unity.

The convention will choose the candidates for the presidency, the vice presidency, and for deputies and senators. The decisions will be announced tomorrow. The two possible candidates have told EFE they are sure they will be chosen. Former Finance Minister Mariano Baptista in a loud voice called Jordan Pando an opportunist and shouted death to the palace group, which is made up of people close to President Siles. Jordan Pando joined the MNRI 1 month ago.

Jordan Pando has told EFE that President Siles and most sectors support his candidacy. Jordan Pando's supporters have charged that the legalist group is made up of rightists.

In his speech, which lasted more than 30 minutes, President Siles mentioned some of the achievements of his government, which took office in October 1982. The convention is named after Gonzalo Guzman, a former labor minister who died in a plane crash in February in Spain.

What had seemed impossible to accomplish before 1980 is now something real. The Armed Forces, whose unity rests upon their devotion to democracy and to the institutions, defend the civilian power, Siles said.

He added that the achievement the party should be most proud of is the maintenance of democracy under a system of unrestricted freedom and political and human rights, in the middle of a crisis that has encouraged sociopolitical disruption.

We have given the nation a freedom it has never before enjoyed... and the opposition was allowed not only to use but to abuse this freedom, Siles stated.

After categorically stating that his material situation remains the same or that it is even worse than before he came to power, Siles Zuazo added: Our hands have not been tarnished by our fellow countrymen's blood. This conduct shall be recorded by history, beyond the malicious judgement of adversaries who cannot boast the same line of conduct.

The president blamed the socioeconomic crisis on the almost 2 cadres of regimes of force and said that his government has been harassed by the rightist sector and by irresponsibile ultraleftist sectors.

The MNRI convention will continue over the weekend, although political observers believe the MNRI will not obtain more than 10 percent of the vote in the next elections.

The favorite candidates are General Hugo Banzer Suarez, the leader of the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), and three times Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro, 77, the leader of the Historic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNRH).

Internal 'Struggle'

PY041745 Paris AFP in Spanish 0422 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] La Paz, 3 May (AFP) -- It was reported in La Paz today, that a colossal internal struggle is rumored to exist with in ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left (MNRI), which is led by President Hernan Siles Zuazo, because of the nomination of the presidential candidate that will be supported by the government.

The struggle between the legalist sector, which is led by Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata, and the palace sector, which is led by Siles Zuazo's chief political adviser, Felix Rospigliossi, will also affect the nomination of candidates for senators and deputies.

In the MNRI convention, which is scheduled to start in the next few hours, the palace sector will nominate former Planning Minister Roberto Jordan Pando as presidential candidate, while the legalist sector will nominate former Finance Minister Fernando Baptista Gumucio.

The MNRI candidate will meet strong conservative candidates like General Hugo Banzar Suarez, from the Nationalist Democratic Action, and Attorney Victor Paz Estenssoro, the leader of the historic faction of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, in the elections scheduled for 14 July.

Former Vice President Jaime Paz Zamora, from the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, who seems to be counting on the support of European social democrats and former Ambassador Carlos Serrate Reich, from the vanguard faction of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement, also has aspirations.

Because union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo will not run, the Bolivian left, thus far, does not have a strong, representative candidate.

SARNEY TALKS TO URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT SANGUINETTI

PY041505 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 4 May 85

[Report from Brasilia by Carlos Rodrigues]

[Text] General Rubens Bayma Denys, chief of the Military Household of the Presidency, has stated that the strikes are being dealt with by the government, the workers, and businessmen. He noted that military sectors are merely watching this problem.

Gen Bayma also said that the government is well structured and can withstand the current strikes without running any risk of destabilization. Civilian Household Chief Jose Hugo Castelo Branco has said that the government should learn to live with strikes. He noted, however, that workers and businessmen should understand that we are going through difficult times and that they should learn to negotiate.

In a speech delivered in Uberaba, Minas Gerais State, President Jose Sarney received a telephone call from his Uruguayan counterpart, Julio Maria Sanguinetti. They discussed issues of common interest in South America. Sanguinetti said he had phoned Argentine President Raul Alfonsin earlier. President Sarney and his Argentine and Uruguayan counterparts will maintain frequent contacts in order to allow the three major Southern Cone countries to undertake harmonious actions. President Sarney will spend the weekend on his ranch, 40 km from Brasilia.

PILOTS, FLIGHT PERSONNEL END 5-DAY STRIKE

PY041700 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 4 May 85

[Report from Congonhas Airport, Sao Paulo, by Amorim Filho]

[Excerpts] After a 5-day strike, pilots and flight personnel have decided to return to work and now the turbines of Varig, Cruzeiro, and Sao Paulo's Air Transit Systems jets are again roaring through the Brazilian skies. The first Varig flight left a few minutes ago for Curitiba and Foz de Iguacu. Varig also reports that all of its international flights scheduled for tonight are confirmed and that they will depart from the Guarulhos [Rio de Janeiro] International Airport. All domestic flights should follow the normal schedule tomorrow, 5 May.

SUBWAY WORKERS STRIKE IN SAO PAULO 3 MAY

PY031500 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpt] Urban bus services are back on the streets of Sao Paulo. However, the subway is not operational. Our correspondents Pedro Luis (Rouco), Maria Cida and Ivan Cuadros have been covering the streets of the state capital since early this morning. Go ahead Pedro Luis.

[Pedro Luis] Good morning. At the Jabacuara Station, employees of the subway company are explaining the reasons for the 24-hour strike of the metropolitan subway to riders. There have been no incidents. In order to compensate for the lack of subway services, Sao Paulo bus companies are carrying passengers to the (Icabu) valley and the (Joao Meis) square.

PINOCHET STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF BEAGLE TREATY

PY040352 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0145 GMT 3 May 85

[Speech by President Augusto Pinochet broadcast over a national radio and television network on the ratification of the Beagle treaty of peace and friendship signed with Argentina in Rome -- live]

[Excerpts] Fellow citizens: Today, in the presence of His Holiness Pope John Paul II, the treaty of peace and friendship between Chile and Argentina was signed at the Vatican. On this occasion, I wanted to address the citizens in order to stress the historical importance of this event and the importance it has for the Republic. Today, I want to call upon all Chileans, and especially the youngest generations, to become aware of this event and to fully appraise the significance of this treaty as a concrete and material affirmation of the idea of peace. With this treaty, a controversy that had disturbed relations between the two peoples has been resolved peacefully. This treaty that is now in effect has solved important border conflicts. However, it acquires greater importance because it sets the groundwork for our future relations with Argentina.

As president of the Republic, this moment represents one of the most significant achievements in my role as government leader. The position I have adopted in this process has had no other objective than to fulfill my duties as a soldier and as the president of the Republic, of defending the superior interests of the nation. I also wanted to guarantee the tranquillity and development of the nation. Chileans, the negotiations that are concluding today have demonstrated to the world the responsibility and seriousness with which Chile has overcome the differences existing with Argentina, with no detriment to our national honor and dignity, remaining faithful to the spirit of our forefathers. On this occasion, I want to express my fervent hope that this treaty will serve the noble cause of the peace that will actively contribute to the progress of Chile and Argentina. Thank you very much and good morning.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF SIEGE FOR 90 DAYS

PY040351 Paris AFP in Spanish 0340 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 4 May (AFP) -- It was officially reported today in Santiago that the government of General Augusto Pinochet has extended for 90 days the state of siege established in Chile 6 months ago. The decision to maintain the restrictions, which include suspension of the constitutional guarantees on public liberties, has been made effective through a decree released today in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. The state of siege was imposed in Chile on 6 November 1984, when the military government warned that it will not tolerate political insurrection or terrorist subversion.

OCCUPIERS PEACEFULLY ABANDON LEBANESE EMBASSY

PY032038 Paris AFP in Spanish 1956 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Santiago, 3 May (AFP) -- It has been officially reported that the 50 Chileans of Lebanese descent who today occupied the Lebanese Embassy in Santiago abandoned it after 3 hours without incident. According to their own spokesmen, the demonstrators wanted to call attention to the tragic war in that Middle East country. We do not want any foreign troops on Lebanese soil, except perhaps for some UN forces that will guarantee the neutrality and the right to life of its people, a leader of the Lebanese group who organized the demonstration stated. Lebanese Ambassador to Chile Ibrahim Kreidi also stated that it was a peaceful and symbolic movement conducted in view of the tragedy that the Lebanese people are suffering. The Lebanese community represents approximately 5 percent of the 300,000 Arabs living in Chile.

GOVERNMENT 'DEPLORES' U.S. EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA

PA041857 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 May 85

[Communique released by Foreign Affairs Ministry on 4 May in Botoga]

[Text] The Colombian Government deplores the United States' decision to adopt economic measures against Nicaragua because it feels that this is a factor that creates further tension in the Central American crisis and makes more remote the possibility of holding the bilateral dialogue in Manzanillo and reaching negotiated political solutions. It also feels that it is of the utmost importance that the Nicaraguan Government immediately begin a candid and open dialogue with the democratic opposition in order to facilitate national reconciliation. It also urges the United States and Nicaragua to promptly resume the talks aimed at overcoming their current differences.

Colombia expresses its firm determination to continue the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, the purpose of which is to seek Latin American formulas not connected with the East-West conflict for the consolidation of peace, freedom, and democracy in Central America.

Finally, it reiterates its conviction about the urgent need to preserve the international legal order and the need that this order be respected by all, particularly the provisions of the UN and OAS charters and the UNCTAD and GATT resolutions. The observance of international laws, the peaceful settlement of controversies, nonintervention, and nonmeddling in the internal affairs of other states are the essential foundations of coexistence among countries.

BETANCUR VIEWS OBSTACLES TO PEACE PROCESS

PA021332 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betansur warned his critics today that his government's peace policy has faced some obstacles, but that these obstacles will be overcome within the framework of society. He said that the normal problems will not result in political or institutional instability, adding that this is not his government's aim. Betancur, who attended a government summit in Paipa, Boyaca, said that what his government has tried to do is give the peace policy an innovative approach, such as expanding the democratic opening for talks to include those who had no voice or vote in the major decisions. He added: Obviously, this possibily creates some unrest among those who enjoy privileges, which is understandable, but cannot be justified. What the country wants and demands is a truly democratic life.

BETANCUR REJECTS EXTRADITION OF QUINTERO MORALES

PA041438 Paris AFP in Spanish 0206 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Bogota 3 May (AFP) -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas rejected today the extradition of Colombian citizen Alfonso Guintero Morales, who is sought by a court in southern Florida, United States, on charges of drug trafficking. Narino Palace, the presidential office, tonight issued a lengthy communique on the matter, stating that the charges brought against Guintero Morales are based on the presumption that the defendant intended to introduce methaqualone into the United States, and that those are not sufficient grounds to authorize an order of extradition, since no crime was actually committed in that country.

Quintero Morales was arrested on 14 May 1981 in Panama, under the suspicion of having brought into Panama five tons of methaqualone, which allegedly were to be forwarded to Colombia for processing as stimulant drugs and then exported to the United States.

Panamanian judges stayed proceedings against Quintero Morales, but he must still face Colombian justice since he admitted that before this incident he had brought into Colombia a shipment of 750 kilos of that same substance.

Although Quintero Morale's extradition has been approved by the Supreme Court, Betancur rejected it in full application of his constitutional and legal authority. This is the second time the president has rejected an order of extradition. The first time he refused to hand over Sixto Granados, a former university professor, who was also sought by the United States on drug charges.

U.S. REQUESTS EXTRADITION OF MATA BALLESTEROS

PA030429 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian authorities have begun the procedures for extradition of Honduran citizen Jose Ramon Mata Ballesteros, one of the main bosses of international drug trafficking.

Meanwhile, the search for Carlos Enrique Ledher Rivas, who managed to escape during a police operation last Sunday, has been intensified in the eastern plains.

It was learned that the United States has requested the extradition of Mata Ballesteros, who was arrested in Cartagena last Monday and who has been linked with the murder of Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA] agent Enrique Camarena Salazar in Mexico last February. It is presumed that Mexico and Honduras will also request the extradition of the Honduran drug trafficker. It has been learned that top DEA officials and representatives from the Mexican and Honduran Attorney General's Offices have arrived in Bogota to cooperate with the Colombian authorities in the investigation of Mata Ballesteros.

Meanwhile, members of the Special Operations Group, supported by Army troops, continued to participate in multiple operations in the eastern plains pursuing Colombian boss Ledher Rivas. Last Sunday he managed to flee from his (Airipua) farm in Puerto Gaitan, where he was preparing a cocaine shipment of 350 kg. Nine people were arrested in this operation, in which the authorities confiscated weapons, ammunition, and more than $1 million in cash. However, the drug trafficker of German descent eluded the police and managed to escape, seminaked, carrying a submachine gun and accompanied by three of his bodyguards.

YOUTH GROUP OCCUPIES LEBANESE EMBASSY

PA060117 Paris AFP in Spanish 2329 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Bogota, 5 May (AFP) -- No incident has occurred at the Lebanese Embassy here, which has been occupied for the past 7 hours by Lebanese citizens who are protesting the killing of Christians in Lebanon. The citizens, mostly members of the Lebanese Christian Youth in Colombia, are maintaining a peaceful stance, according to Ambassador Narun Arab, who until now has not asked Colombian authorities to dislodge them.

In the three communiques they have delivered to the press, the "invaders" condemn worldwide apathy and silence in the face of the massacre of Christians, which according to them has been committed at the "orders of the Syrian-Islamic alliance and their extremist allies in Lebanon, the Amal movement led by Nabih Berri, and Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party."

According to the communique, the occupation of the embassy in Bogota is part of a broad campaign to make the world aware of the bloody events in Lebanon. They have occupied embassies and consulates peacefully in several countries within the framework of this campaign. They concluded by expressing their determination to remain in the Lebanese Embassy in Bogota "until their objectives are achieved."

ELN ANNOUNCES WILLINGNESS TO JOIN CEASE-FIRE

PA032313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2208 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpts] Bogota, 3 May (EFE) -- The National Liberation Army, ELN, today announced its willingness to implement a unilateral cease-fire in its struggle against the Colombian Armed Forces. The Castroist-oriented guerrilla group is the only organization in the country that did not sign the truce and peace accords with the government of President Belisario Betancur in 1984. The ELN's announcement of a cease-fire proposal was made the same day Acting Defense Minister General Augusto Moreno Guerrero told the Chamber of Representatives' Constitutional Affairs Commission that guerrilla groups are rearming throughout the country. The ELN announced its decision through a national television 0700 newscast, and its main leaders said that the movement has shifted its political actions. The movement, however, still aims to seize power by force of arms. [sentence as received]

The guerrillas group's high command said it rejects murder, terrorism, and abductions and pledged to stop committing crimes. The movement is awaiting a new stage in the pacification process implemented by the government and the peace and cease-fire commissions.

Leaders of the ELN and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) -- one of the country's oldest guerrilla groups which signed the 1984 truce with the government -- signed a unity of action agreement in April. Meanwhile, nothing has been learned about the Colombian Government's reaction to the guerrilla group's offer. Should it be accepted, all subversive movements would be involved in President Betancur's peace process.

MINISTER: GUERRILLAS USING TRUCE TO RE-ARM

PA042056 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1920 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Bogota, 4 May (REUTER) -- According to Acting Defense Minister General Augusto Moreno Guerrero, certain guerrilla groups have taken advantage of the truce agreed upon with the government "to reorganize and buy modern weapons." During a session of congress, which is discussing a pardon bill submitted by the government, Gen Moreno Guerrero said yesterday that "the guerrilla organizations are recruiting young people, practically children, for their criminal activities rather than for political proselytization." He also denounced the existence of a large weapons cache destined for the subversive organizations.

Last year President Belisario Betancur's government signed a truce with the country's leading leftist guerrilla organizations. According to the high-ranking military commands, the guerrilla organizations have repeatedly violated this truce. "After the truce agreements, those groups that did not sign them and several others that did, have attacked towns and police posts, have ambushed military and police patrols, and have carried out various terrorist actions," the defense minister said. He added that "these groups seek only to hinder the peace process and to create anxiety and chaos among the civilian population." He reiterated that during the upcoming electoral campaign the military and police forces will not allow the guerrilla groups to carry out political proselytization activities with the support of weapons. The government also warned the guerrilla groups recently that they must lay down their weapons if they wish to participate in the election.

A pardon bill submitted by the government is currently being debated in congress. If made into a law, it will favor over 1,000 guerrilla members who have been sentenced for armed rebellion and sedition. Government Minister Jaime Castro said in one of the congressional sessions that the pardon is the last opportunity that will be offered to the subversives to return to the country's mainstream. Several guerrilla leaders have announced that they hope to be pardoned in order to engage in political activities.

PERCOVICH, BARRANTES DISCUSS U.S. EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA

PY041415 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Prime Minister Luis Percovich has said that the U.S. sanctions against Nicaragua make the solution of the Central American conflicts more difficult. He said:

[Begin recording] As the public knows, the United States has decided to apply a number of economic sanctions against Nicaragua, such as a trade embargo, the suspension of commercial flights and shipping traffic, and the cancellation of the friendship and cooperation treaty in force between the two countries since 1979.

Like most Latin American countries, Peru believes that this attitude makes more difficult, and weakens to a certain extent, the possibility of a peaceful and harmonious solution for the problem now facing the Central American isthmus. For this reason we have confirmed, in view of the U.S. decision, our firm position of nonintervention. We believe that this U.S. atittude is another expression of the East-West conflict, which is one of the characteristics of the Central American problems.

We have instructed our representative to the OAS to express the Peruvian position and our objection to the U.S. Government decision, but also to repeat that Peru insists on the strengthening of the Contadora Group and on the need that Nicaraguan territory be abandoned by all advisers, whatever their nationality, who are in that terroritory. [end recording]

Also Alfonso Barrantes, United Left presidential candidate, has condemned the U.S. attitude toward Nicaragua and confirmed his sympathy for the Sandinist regime.

[Begin recording] [Question indistinct by unidentified reporter]

[Barrantes] This is the question I wanted to hear. As mayor of Lima and president of the United Left, I confirm my strong and unconditional solidarity with the revolution of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. For the same reason I condemn the decision of the Reagan administration, a decision which not only insults, or tries to insult, Nicaraguan sovereignty, but is also an intervention in the affairs of a sovereign country. This attack on Nicaragua is also an attack on Latin America. [end recording]

INTERIOR MINISTER CONFIRMS SHINING PATH BLACKLIST

PY021242 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 May 85

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Gen Oscar Brush has confirmed that Shining Path has prepared a black list of high-ranking officials and personages whom it plans to attack just as it has done with Electoral Court President Domingo Garcia Rada.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Is there a Shining Path blacklist, Mr Minister?

[Brush] Yes sir, there is such a list.

[Reporter] Can you tell us who are on this list?

[Brush] No, I cannot tell you that. [end recording]

SANGUINETTI, BRAZIL'S SARNEY DISCUSS INTEGRATION

PY040242 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] The president has again contacted a foreign colleague. President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today talked for a few minutes over the phone with Brazilian President Jose Sarney to express his interest in developing a program of integration, both bilateral and multilateral, among the Atlantic countries. According to information obtained at Government House, this conversation is part of an effort to accelerate the integration process the Uruguayan constitutional government is sponsoring. In this regard, important activities have already been developed with Argentina.

It should be noted that since he came to power on 1 March, President Sanguinetti has had periodic phone conversations with several presidents in the area, with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, and with other world dignitaries.

DRAFT SENATE RESOLUTION CONDEMNS U.S. EMBARGO

PY040225 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] The Senate has unanimously approved a draft resolution stating that in view of the measures announced on 1 May 1985 by the Government of the United States of America against the Republic of Nicaragua, the Senate of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay expresses its great concern over these measures, which it considers to be in violation of the objectives being pursued by the Contadora Group, which our country supports in its effort to ensure peace as a civilized form of coexistence among nations. Consequently, the Uruguayan Senate demands that any action in violation of these fundamental principles be stopped at once.

BROAD FRONT REJECTS U.S. NICARAGUAN EMBARGO

PY031520 Paris AFP in Spanish 1449 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Montevideo, 3 May (AFP) -- The leftist Broad Front [FA], the third largest political force in Uruguay, has rejected the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua and has described it as part of the U.S. Government's militaristic, imperialistic position.

In a statement, the FA emphasizes the U.S. persistence in a position that undermines the peaceful efforts endorsed by the peoples of Latin America.

The FA, a coalition of Socialists, Communists, Christian Democrats, and independent groups, states that the embargo is a violation of the principles of noninterference and right to self-determination, and of international laws governing free trade.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ANNOUNCEMENT ON EMBARGO

FL032344 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2319 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 3 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Foreign Relations Secretariat announced today that Mexico has called for maintaining dialogue and negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua to resolve their differences and prevent a military confrontation in Central America. The Foreign Secretariat stated that in view of recent events, the Mexican Government has expressed grave concern that the negotiation processes in the area have suffered a serious setback with the ordering by the Ronald Reagan administration of an economic embargo against the Sandinist government. Mexico insists on the settling of differences among states through peaceful means and political dialogue, the only way to overcome the prevailing tensions.

Communique Issued

FL040220 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0010 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Mexico City, 4 May (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Foreign Relations (SRE) announced today that Mexico has urged the United States and Nicaragua to seek a peaceful solution in Central America and to maintain a political dialogue and mutual respect to banish the use of force in the region. The Foreign Secretariat communique said it is necessary to prevent tense situations that might lead to confrontations and to eliminate a generalized military conflict in the area, the consequences of which would go beyond the borders of Central America.

Mexico and the Contadora Group called for diplomatic steps in Central America to maintain security and respect among the countries of the area through political, economic, and social coexistence. The Mexican Government supports the strengthening of political and democratic institutions in the area within a framework of unlimited respect for nonintervention and the free self-determination of peoples. To achieve these objectives, the SRE stated that the participation of all interested states is required and they should be committed to discouraging subversive movements or destabilizing actions in neighboring countries, stopping the arms race, immediately halting the acquisition of weapons, the withdrawal of all foreign military forces, and the adoptation and introduction of effective means of control and verification of all commitments made by each state.

Mexico and the other three governments of the Contadora Group hold that it is imperative to prevent a conflict in Central America that could lead to an East-West confrontation. It reaffirms the principle of nonalignment with either bloc as a formula for peaceful, orderly, and harmonious coexistence in the region. It also reiterates the need to provide strictly Latin American solutions. Contadora is making efforts to continue dialogue and negotiation in Central America. Moreover, the bilateral dialogue begun in Manzanillo, Mexico, between the U.S. and Nicaraguan Governments produced a climate of detente when it was going on. Therefore, Mexico urges the renewal of talks between the two nations for the purpose of reinitiating a suitable political instrument to settle the differences between these two nations that are Mexico's friends. But the Contadora Group's diplomatic action can only succeed if undesirable interference is avoided and if genuine political support is provided by all the states involved.

The SRE specified that Mexico also reaffirms its interest in the normative principles that assure the validity of the international legal order based on strict respect for nonintervention, the free determination of the peoples, sovereignty, political independence, and the territorial integrity of states, as well as respect for the peaceful solution of international differences and the prohibition of threats and the use of force.

PANAMA'S SOLIS SAYS ROLE OF CONTADORA TO CONTINUE

FL031222 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0330 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpts] Guadalajara, Mexico, 2 May (NOTIMEX) -- The role of the Contadora Group may be affected by the U.S. trade embargo against Nicaragua, but this will be transitory, Panamanian Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma said here today. After paying a visit of protocol to the governor of the Mexican state of Guadalajara, Enrique Alvarez del Castillo, the Panamanian official said that although the site of Contadora headquarters might change, this circumstance would not change Mexican leadership in seeking liberty for Latin America. Solis said Contadora will again play a peacemaking role even if it has to change headquarters, because Contadora has represented the true needs of the Central American region.

PAN SAID READYING 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN' IN U.S. PRESS

PA040349 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 23 Apr 85 p 2

[By Jose Luis Camacho]

[Text] According to reports in the hands of the authorities, certain Mexican groups which are particularly linked to the National Action Party [PAN] and various managerial groups are helping prepare a campaign in the U.S. press to slander Mexico in connection with the elections to be held on 7 July for the Chamber of Deputies and new administrations in seven areas of the country.

The base of operations of this smear campaign against Mexico was discovered a few days ago in Monterrey. It would begin operating a few days before the elections, taking advantage of the massive presence of U.S. newsmen who have been "invited" to "cover" the elections. The reports indicate that the "news" operation would provide wide coverage in the United States and European countries of the "lack of democracy" in Mexico during the July elections. It has been asserted in Monterrey that managerial groups have contributed a large amount of economic resources to mount the campaign "to denounce" the lack of freedom and democracy in Mexico.

Many U.S. newsmen were sent by their respective media to cover the elections for governor, local deputies, and municipal presidents in Baja California, and the PAN took advantage of the ready access to the U.S. media to denounce an "electoral fraud" through Eugenio Elorduy Walter, the businessman from Calexico linked to a transnational firm who was the PAN's candidate to the government of Mexicali. The reports indicate that other "press" operations are being prepared in Sonora, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Baja California, Tamaulipas, Oaxaca, and Mexico State. The reports add that the press campaign against Mexico is widely supported by U.S. groups which are well-known for their desire to intervene in Mexico.

OPPOSITION PARTIES DENOUNCE U.S. 'MEDDLING'

FL301826 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1935 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Mexico City, 29 April (NOTIMEX) -- Opposition United Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM), and Mexican Workers' Party (PMT) agreed on the need to denounce and reject U.S. Government aggressions against the systematically trampled national dignity. Commenting on Mexican Ambassador to the UN Porfirio Munoz Ledo's remarks on the slander campaign against Mexico, PSUM federal deputy candidates Eduardo Montes, Alejandro Tenorio, and Jorge Diaz said it is a duty to publicly reject all pressure exerted on Mexico. PMT candidate Jose Alvarez Icaza said his party has continually denounced U.S. Government's meddling in matters which are of exclusive domestic interest. He said an honorable position has to be adopted to halt the destabilizing campaign denounced by Mexico's representative at the UN.

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES WORKERS IN CHIRIQUI

PA030408 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1223 GMT 2 May 85

["Excerpt" of speech by President Nicolas Ardito Barletta on 1 May in Puerto Armuelles, Chiriqui Province -- recorded]

[Text] I am proud to be here, in this national workers' center, where that giant leader, Omar Torrijos Herrera, held great historic meetings. [applause] His spirit is here with all of us. Wherever there is a worker, Torrijos is present. [applause] Wherever there is a patriotic effort, Torrijos is present. Wherever the workers rights are respected, Torrijos is present. [applause] Wherever there is a collective contract, Torrijos is present. [applause] Wherever there is a responsible workers union as the Union of Chiriqui Land Company Workers Sitrachilco, Torrijos is and will be present, [applause] a modern workers union work: for the progress of the workers, their families, their communities, and their country.

I am a sincere friend of my country's workers. I recognize their efforts. I respect them. No one will separate me from the workers. [applause] We form a strong unity, open to all national sectors that believe in democracy, progress, and social justice. I want you to tell this to all your friends and relatives. Here you have a president who is firmly determined to defend the rights that Panamanian workers obtained under Torrijos. [applause]

I am not going to allow the workers rights to be violated. I am not going to allow direct deduction from the workers' union fee to be violated. I am not going to allow anyone to play with the workers' job stability. [applause] I am not going to allow anyone to violate the collective contracts. These are fundamental rights you have earned after many years of sacrifice, during which no one realized that without the workers union there is no democracy. [applause]

What we need is for all of us to contribute to a solution of the country's problems. We must put our knowledge and experience to work in overcoming our difficulties, using our best resources to forge ahead for the benefit of all. Can we overcome the crisis we are facing? [crowd shouts "yes"] Yes, of course we can, if we work together and each one does his part to cooperate with the others, to communicate more often, to exchange views, so that we can walk along the path of excellence, progress, and national consensus. There, the government acts as mediator to reconcile differences and to see that all the sectors that can help in resolving the crisis do it patriotically, knowing that they have a president who will not give up and who will remain at your side until the end of his term, in a more prosperous and independent Panama. Friends, during this presidential term, with some sacrifice, we are all going to come out ahead of the crisis and we are going to return to the path of progress for the Panamanian peoples.

Democracy demands patience and tolerance as civic virtues that must be respected, especially when the adversary wins. Democracy does not mean disorder or disrespect. Democracy does not mean to conspire, to slander, and to lie to the people, in hopes that if the lies are repeated enough, someone will believe them. Democracy does not mean to plot to overthrow the government and then try to take advantage of the situation. Let us leave that to those who have a very poor understanding to democracy. They will be frustrated because plotting, slandering, and lying has not done them any good and will not help them to reach power. Let us leave that to those who seem to forget that in a democracy one can reach power only through the electoral process established in the Constitution. Let us leave that to those who seem to forget that we have a mandate we are going to firmly defend until the end of my term in 1989. Listen well: in 1989 and not before [words indistinct] no one should have any illusions nor try to fool himself.

I am deeply satisfied with the support of the National Defense Forces, which have been slandered and insulted. This institution has always been on the side of the people. This Torrijist wedding between the people and the armed forces is indestructible.

My friends, I now end my Labor Day statement. Viva Sitrachilco! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Long live the Panamanian workers! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Long live Omar Torrijos! [crowd shouts "Viva"]

ARDITO BARLETTA ATTENDS PRD CONVENTION

PA040232 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpt] President Nicolas Ardito Barletta today left the Palace of the Herons at 1415 amid strong security measures and went to the Atlapa Conventions Center, where hundreds of fellow Revolutionary Democratic Party, PRD, members were holding a directorate convention. Before the highest representatives of the official party, Barletta presented his message in a Torrijist style, without really analyzing the political demands presented yesterday, and underscored the following:

[Begin recording] This proves that we are a large, strong, and humane party. We are -- let us admit it -- a bit feisty among ourselves, but we are above all a solidary and Torrijist party. [applause] It is precisely this dynamism which renews energies and vitality, which gives us strength and makes us all feel proud because we are following the road chosen by Omar Torrijos Herrera when he said we have the unavoidable duty to lead the Panamanian people toward the full achievement of their independence and development.

I am pleased to see that we have carried out a constructive agenda today, because it dealt not only with topics that were recently discussed by the political commission regarding the renewal of various efforts by our party, which will be carried out in the next few months, but also discussed topics dealing with our national reality and situation. It also dealt with the support that this, your government is giving both in the legislative branch, where we have such a great majority, and the executive branch, because it is necessary to successfully carry out work for our country's development.

The orientation you give to the activities that will be carried out in the coming months is precisely the type of political support, consultation, and solidarity that is necessary to carry out our work. We know that our party cannot evade this responsibility within our current situation, and we are convinced that we will carry it out together. Throughout these 5 years, during which I will have the honor and privilege of helping to orient our national life, our party and your president will march hand in hand to fulfill the tasks which lie ahead. [applause] [end recording]

Following the president's speech local newsmen tried to approach him but this was impossible because, following a scuffle, he evaded the news media without explaining the changes to be made in the next few days.

TWELVE CABINET MINISTERS SUBMIT RESIGNATIONS

PA031611 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1549 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] The 12 ministers who comprise President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's cabinet irrevocably resigned from their posts a few minutes ago. From interviews with several ministers following a meeting with the president of the Republic a few minutes ago, the impression is that they resigned in order to leave the Panamanian president free to make adjustments and changes in his government team. Those interviewed by RPC Television noted that this means that the president may make those adjustments within the next 72 hours.

We repeat: The 12 ministers who comprise President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's cabinet submitted their resignations a few minutes ago at the Presidential Palace. This implies

and changes he sees fit in his government team. The new ministerial appointments are expected within the next few hours. Meanwhile, reports received by RPC Television indicate that changes are also expected in some, although not all, autonomous and semi-autonomous state agencies.

Presidential Communique Issued

PA040204 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 85

[Excerpt] An official presidential communique, read by executive branch spokeswoman Migdalia Fuentes, states the following:

[Begin recording] The president of the Republic will continue intensive talks and consultations with political parties comprising the National Democratic Union, with the intention of renewing the cabinet, and the members will be announced in the next few hours. The cabinet which resigned today carried out satisfactory work amid difficult and complex conditions, derived from the grave economic situaiton prevailing in the country. [end recording]

New Cabinet Announced

PA060145 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0043 GMT 6 May 85

["Official message" on cabinet changes read by presidential spokeswoman Migdalia Fuentes, at the presidential office in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, President of the Republic Nicolas Ardito Barletta appointed his new cabinet today. After broad consultations and talks between the president and the top leaders of the political parties that form the National Democratic Union, UNADE, the president acknowledged the recommendations made by his political alliance and decided to appoint a cabinet more representative of UNADE's political base. This team must undertake in a joint and unified manner the necessary actions and responsibilities to overcome the acute fiscal and economic situation, and to carry out the programs for national development.

With the appointment of a new cabinet, the national government is continuing the actions initiated on 11 October 1984 to implement the government program that President Ardito Barletta presented to the nation, aimed at solving the nation's problems within a truly democratic system. The high responsibility of the ministerial positions will be assumed by the following citizens:

Government and Justice: Rafael Fernandez Lara
Foreign Relations: Jorge Abadia Arias
Finance and Treasury: Arturo D. Melo
Education: Manuel Solis Palma
Commerce and Industries: Jose Bernardo Cardenas
Public Works: Roberto Lopez Fabrega
Agricultural Development: Manuel Balbino Moreno
Health: Carlos de Sedas
Labor and Social Welfare: Luis Anderson
Housing: Roberto Velasquez
Planning and Economic Policy: Ricaurte Vasquez
Presidency: Jose Fierro

Decentralized institutions:

National Water and Sanitation Institute: Pedro Rueda
Colon Free Zone: David Delgado
Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification: Jose I. Blandon

National Lottery: Ana Villa de Flores
Citrus Fruit Company of Chiriqui: Alvaro Miranda
National Sports Institute: Jorge Estenoz

The new head of the National Lottery will assume her post on 13 May. Other appointments in decentralized institutions will be announced in the next few hours. Tomorrow the president of the Republic will preside over his first cabinet council with the new ministerial team. The new heads of decentralized institutions will be sworn in next week.

[Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish at 0347 GMT on 5 May, in an "unconfirmed" report on the new cabinet, says Jorge Federico Lee is labor and social welfare minister and Rodolfo Chiari "was repeatedly mentioned as minister of government and justice." The report says other "new officials" include Humberto Lopez Tirone, director of the Human Resources Education and Training Institute; Agustin Sellhorn, director general of the Civil Aeronautics Board; and Jose Agustin Espino, deputy general director of Social Security.]

CARDOZE ON RESIGNATION, CONTADORA, EMBARGO

PA040124 Panama Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2322 GMT 3 May 85

[Interview with former Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze Fabrega by unidentified reporter on 3 May; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Cardoze] When the president honored me with the Foreign Ministry appointment, I told him I would accept because of my personal friendship with him and because this gave me an opportunity to serve my country. I am not a member of any political party. I told him I would serve for a short period of time. A few weeks ago I told him that for personal reasons I wanted to go back to my private business. On Tuesday I presented my resignation and told him I would always be his friend and would be willing to continue cooperating with him, advising him, helping him, or serving in any special mission, because I am well aware of his good intentions.

[Reporter] Doctor Cardoze, what would you say are your achievements during the seven months you have been in the Foreign Ministry?

[Cardoze] During these months I have tried to maintain a balanced foreign policy. I have tried to bring the Foreign Ministry great dignity. We have followed an independent policy, and by this I mean a policy concerned with the best interests of the Republic. In our relations with the United States, in those cases where our interests coincide, we have followed a constructive and cordial policy of cooperation. In other cases, where our interests do not coincide, we have followed a firm, well-founded, and well-documented policy of opposition.

[Reporter] What is left to be done in foreign policy, specifically referring to the Central American problem? What about the latest events, that is, the U.S. policy concerning Nicaragua?

[Cardoze] I would not like to comment in any way on the foreign policy of whoever might replace me in this ministry. If you are referring to Central America, to the Contadora process of mediation, I would say we have tried to follow a policy of balance, of mediation within the group. The mediator must be trusted by both parties. The mediator may make recommendations, but the mediator cannot impose them. On several occasions I have said that peace in Central America does not depend on the Contadora Group. It depends on the political will of the Central American countries and of those countries that, although not of the area, have important links in the area. Now, concerning the most recent events, the economic measures adopted by the U.S. Government toward Nicaragua and President Ortega's visit to Moscow, they deepen the differences between the United States and Nicaragua and this, of course, heightens tension in Central America.

We, and I am still referring to the Contadora Group, urge both parties to improve their relations, to seek a fruitful and constructive dialogue to complement the Contadora efforts. Contadora must continue to have the goodwill and support of the Western countries and of the rest of the international community to see if, through rapprochement, we can achieve peace in Central America. But this peace must be peace with freedom, peace with democracy, peace with respect for human rights. And in order to reach this it is necessary to have national reconciliation in each country. This national reconciliation should be reached within each state. In the case of Nicaragua and the other Central American countries, specific steps must be taken toward this national reconciliation. As I have said before, the Catholic Church has played and continues to play an important role.

Our people, the Central American people, are Catholic people. And the church, which has played an important role, can continue and should continue to play a role in this process of pacification, because it is of no use to have perfect political arrangements if these are not in line with the socio-cultural situation of our people.

PDC URGES U.S. TO END INTERVENTION, PLANS MARCH

PA031917 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1839 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Panaman City, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) -- While Panama is experiencing moments of uncertainty as a result of a virtual cabinet change in Nicolas Ardito Barletta's government, the Democratic Party [PDC] asserted today "that we do not want the United States to continue intervening in Panaman to maintain a military dictatorship." PDC leaders today told ACAN-EFE that the situation of crisis and conflict in Central America results from "the U.S. support of well-known corrupt dictatorships." Panama is experiencing a government crisis caused by the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], which has insistently asked President Ardito Barletta for more political space.

Amid the government crisis, the PDC has called a march for 6 May, the anniversary of the elections won by Ardito Barletta. Former President Arnulfo Arias Madrid, Ardito Barlettas major opponent in last year's elections who lost the presidency by only 1,713 votes, might participate in the march. Prior to the march, Arias Madrid's followers will stage a march to the Electoral Tribunal and the U.S. Embassy in Panama to let the U.S. Ambassador Everett Briggs know that Panama does not approve of that country's stand on Panama."

According to the PDC, the embassy and the U.S. Government "have been endorsing the Panamanian Government since the electoral fraud." Several parties and political groups have repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction over the results of last year's presidential elections, claiming there was fraud and that approximately 60,000 votes were not counted.

Commenting on the current government crisis, PDC leader Domingo Ramon Barnat said that "the last moments of a criminal action, the electoral fraud, are now being experienced. All that begins badly, ends badly." The government "has led us to a grave. There is a national crisis. There is national chaos and the people must make the decision to return to life in the next few days," Barnat added.

Calls for President's Resignation

PA060355 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0301 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Panama City, 5 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The president of the opposition Christian Democratic Party [PDC] of Panama, Ricardo Arias Calderon, declared today that if the president of the country has "any self-respect he will resign" from his post.

Arias Calderon said that the changes announced today in the cabinet of Nicolas Ardito Barletta mark "the end of his administration and the beginning of a military administration." In the new cabinet, in which only three former members will remain in their posts, the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), founded by General Omar Torrijos to continue the ideology of the military revolution he headed in 1968, has a majority representation. The PRD nominated Ardito Barletta together with five other parties that form the National Democratic Union. The new officials "are supporters of the military top brass and are totally disreputable and incompetent," the Christian Democratic leader pointed out. "Only the ministers of planning and economic policy, Ricaurte Vasquez, and of the presidency, Jose Fierro, continue directly under Ardito Barletta," he noted. The PDC, together with the Nationalist Liberal Movement and the Panamenista Party, comprise the Democratic Opposition Alliance, the main electoral opponent of Ardito Barletta in last year's elections. The opposition, which has nearly one-third of the 67 seats in Panama's Legislative Assembly, will stage a massive rally tomorrow, Monday, on the first anniversary of the 6 May 1984 presidential elections, which have repeatedly been branded as "fraudulent."

BELIZE

GOVERNMENT: EMBARGO AGAINST NICARAGUA UNJUST

PA040210 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0135 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Belmopan, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Belizean Government today described as "without justification" the trade embargo ordered recently by U.S. President Ronald Reagan against Nicaragua. Foreign Minister Dean Barrow told the press that the commercial sanctions against Nicaragua will be a topic of debate at a Caribbean foreign ministers' conference to be held next week in St Christopher and Nevis. Barrow, who today traveled to St Christopher and Nevis to participate in the forthcoming Caribbean diplomatic summit, added that his country will also bring up for "discussion Guatemala's unjust territorial claims over Belize." Guatemala maintains a 100-year-old claim over Belize, a country with 22,965 square km and a population of 167,000. The United Kingdom unilaterally granted Belize its independence on 21 September 1981 after breaking off negotiations with the Guatemalan Government.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTRY SUPPORTS SANCTIONS ON NICARAGUA

PA042017 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 May 85

[Communique issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry in San Salvador on 2 May]

[Text] 1. El Salvador reiterates its full support for democratic and pluralist development in the Central American region as the proper means to achieve peace and social justice. In addition, it has demonstrated to the international community its adherence to these principles and the application of these principles inside its own country.

2. The U.S. Government's decision to impose restrictive economic measures on Nicaragua is in tune with the Nicaraguan Government's position and attitude in its relations with the U.S. Government. The attitude of constant intervention which the Nicaraguan Government has regrettably assumed with regard to the internal affairs of its neighboring countries, especially in El Salvador -- as high-ranking officials of that government have even admitted -- its growing links and dependence on the Soviet bloc, and its refusal to initiate a process of internal reconciliation are elements that give evidence of the Nicaraguan Government's totalitarian and interventionist policies.

3. The Salvadoran Government expects the U.S. decision to contribute to the democratization of Nicaragua within a framework of true pluralism, incorporating all sectors of Nicaragua's national life. In this sense, it feels that it is appropriate to urge the Nicaraguan Government to begin a true process of democratization, to end its arms buildup, and to immediately suspend its destabilizing and interventionist actions against the Salvadoran people and Government.

4. It notes that if this interventionist attitude does not stop, the Salvadoran Government will review its trade relations with Nicaragua in accordance with the principles and rules of international law.

5. It finds it indispensable to reiterate at these difficult times in the region its Central American faith and its confidence that the various difficulties among the countries in the area will be overcome in the immediate future.

DUARTE DISCUSSES U.S. EMBARGO, TALKS WITH REBELS

PA032148 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 May 85

[Raul Beltran report on press conference by President Jose Napoleon Duarte with unidentified reporters at the Legislative Assembly in San Salvador on 3 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Beltran] We begin this talk with the president of the Republic by asking him first the Salvadoran Government's view of the total commercial blockade ordered against Nicaragua by President Ronald Reagan's administration. Also, how are the domestic talks or negotiations for a third meeting with the Salvadoran rebels -- for which the church has offered to mediate -- advancing? Mr President, the Salvadoran people are listening to you through YSU.

[Duarte] Concerning the decision made by the United States, on the basis of a sovereign U.S. stance, those countries which have no bearing on this should neither try to intervene nor place themselves in a situation in which whatever influence they might have is limited. I think that the embargo against Nicaragua is an action taken by the United States in accordance with U.S. sovereignty and it will be up to them to see if this benefits peace in the area.

I think that the most important thing is that, whatever is done, one must always remember that the power of the United States, like that of Soviet Union, is great throughout the world, that they have determining influence and that, therefore, if one of these powers does nothing, it is influencing countries just as if it had done something. In other words, they have influence simply because they are world powers. Thus, the decisions they make, in my opinion, must also be made with the idea that whether they do nothing or everything, they will always have influence. I would rather they had an influence for the good of the country, for the good of the nation, for the good of the area, for the good of the world. In this regard then, my opinion is that if this decision by the United States is for the good of democracy, then, I hope [words indistinct]. I pray to God there will not be any mistakes, but if there is a mistake, there is always the chance to correct the problem. For me, the most important thing is how we can get Central America to live in peace. How can we here in Central America achieve concord and understanding? What do we do to stop Nicaragua from exporting revolution? What do we do to stop Nicaragua from creating crises in countries like El Salvador? A few days ago, I think in answer to one of your questions, Mr Castellanos [FMLN Commander Miguel Castellanos who surrendered to the Army] said that 70 percent of the weapons that had entered this country had arrived through Nicaragua. This is a clear statement, made by not just anyone but by one of the commanders of the Central Committee of the FPL [Peoples Liberation Forces], who declared categorically that Nicaragua has participated in the export of weapons and ammunition and has supported the guerrillas. In light of this, I cannot deny that El Salvador feels sad and upset over Nicaraguas intervention in all this. However, El Salvador has never attacked Nicaragua.

What I have said is that, just as Nicaragua respects and wants its own self-determination, we Salvadorans also want and respect our own self-determination, and we want Nicaragua to respect us. This is how peace in the world will be achieved; this is how peace in Central America will be achieved, not through boastful stances or positions like the one just adopted by President Ortega -- I think all of you heard him -- similar to the time when Ungo [Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR] said that he did not want to talk to the clowns but to the owner of the circus. On that occasion Ungo was referring to the Salvadoran Government. Now Mr Ortega says he does not want to talk to the dogs but to the owner of the dogs. This is an insult; this is disrespectful.

This is a stance marked by arrogance, hatred, rancor, and confrontation, which prevents the achievement of peace in our area. This is what I have to say concerning this.

The second question dealt with the dialogue. I want to tell you that I have already notified the church about my desire for dialogue. The church has already made the first contact to make arrangements. I understand that no reply has yet been received from the guerrillas. I think this is because of the statements by Castellanos. They thought he had been captured or that he was being forced to make statements. The real situation has caused internal problems. I imagine that they want to resolve their problems in order to decide their position. Castellanos' action has confused them. I understand that this is what has caused them to wait a little while and that they are trying to coordinate their views and resolve the problems between the FMLN and FDR, which obviously have different positions in this regard. Therefore, I hope that they will resolve their problems and that when they are ready we can try to hold talks.

It is important that the Salvadoran people know that I have proposed a different system this time. Instead of holding a public and open dialogue as on the previous two occasions, this time I have proposed that we hold preliminary talks. I will repeat this. The idea is preliminary talks in order to increase the possibility of future dialogue being sincerely beneficial to the Salvadoran people and not with either side seeking to improve its own position. In other words, to give the people hope that the dialogue will improve the chances for peace, for the search for peace. Therefore, before holding a dialogue such as the one we held in La Palma or in the case of Ayagualo, which is the one that has (?obstructed) the problem, I have preferred to begin with talks, private talks without publicity, to see if it is possible to find some positions on which we can agree to benefit the people and peace.

[Question] Mr president, regarding this same dialogue, as far as we understand the latest document, which was (?discussed) in Ayagualo, will be taken into consideration [words indistinct]. I would like to ask you one other thing regarding the change in the cabinet. Please tell us something about this change. We have been told that elements of private enterprise want to form part of the government cabinet.

[Duarte] Regarding your first question, I want to tell you that I have already defined my stance and that of the government regarding the document presented by the FMLN. It was a sort of a workers' demand [words indistinct] and would accompany this petition with violent actions. I clearly declared immediately after the Ayagualo meeting that this list of demands did not constitute a true peace proposal but an unconstitutional proposal and a mechanism through which they were trying to profit somehow. I am not willing to seek any advantages for anyone. What really counts is not [words indistinct], but what will happen to the people, where and how we will achieve peace for the people, as well as the sacrifice that all of us will have to make in order to achieve peace. This is the true sense of the dialogue that I have proposed, because the idea is not to see how much advantage can be attained by either of the two sides. Peace will never be attained in this way, only stances of convenience.

As for your second question, on the (?regime), all positions in the government are being considered. I am currently making an evaluation in order to determine whether I will make any changes or not. I am considering every position, category, and influence in order to determine the structure of the government to correct those things that need correction and to strengthen the positions of those who are working well in order to make it work better.

Regarding private enterprise, first of all I have not made any decision on the cabinet, neither regarding the participation of private enterprise or other sectors. I am still making an evaluation. Therefore, I have not yet appointed anyone to the cabinet. This is what I said at the Council of Ministers meeting in which I confirmed the appointment of the military High Command.

[Question] Mr President, during the past few days, and particularly since 18 April when Commander Nidia Diaz was taken prisoner, some leftist sectors, as well as humanitarian organizations have expected her to be either turned over to competent authorities or released. Are there any international campaigns, appeals, or petitions that your government has received? In addition, it has been said that a special commando led by a U.S. adviser participated in the capture of the rebel commander. We would like your opinion for this radio station.

[Duarte] We have to clearly understand that this is a person who has been taken prisoner during combat, has demonstrated her rank of commander, and has been active in action, battles, and so forth. But she has not shown any willingness to accept the democratic spirit and abandon violence.

This means that we have to enforce the law. There is no doubt that the sectors up in arms have been exerting pressure at the international level in order to attain Nidia's freedom. You will recall that these people had Colonel [Francisco Adolfo] Castillo for more than a year and, no matter what the Red Cross did or all the pleas and requests made, they said that a commander of this level could not be turned over just like that.

We have, in addition to any convenience or inconvenience, something that is much more important: the law states that we have to confine her after a period of 15 days unless we find cause or reason not to do so. I understand that the deadline expires on Monday or Tuesday. I am not sure which day it is but, of course, we are making the initial investigations to see if there is enough evidence to confine her. This has obviously provoked concern, and the guerrillas and sectors up in arms have rushed abroad in an attempt to create a climate leading to her release. Perhaps the thing that worries them most is the amount of information we found with her. I think that you all know that she had boxes full of all their general, military, and political plans when we found her. They were apparently transferring their center of operations and were carrying boxes and knapsacks full of all kinds of documents. These documents are now being studied from the military and political standpoint to evaluate them and see what their contents are.

[Question] Was she captured by a U.S. adviser?

[Duarte] That is not true, not true. This must be also explained. We must explain how the capture was carried out. I understand that the General Staff will provide the military details. All I can say is that the helicopter that was involved was being used to train our forces in the use of certain specialized equipment. The man accompanying these pilots had been hired to install and give instructions on the use of infrared equipment in the helicopters. Well then, they were flying in the area when they saw the fire and two wounded persons; thinking the wounded persons were men they landed and went to pick them up. However, when they took one man's hat off they saw it was a woman, so they put her inside the helicopter. That is what I can tell you.

[Question] Was the man an adviser?

[Duarte] He is not an adviser of any kind. He was hired by the government to install the equipment he sold us, the infrared equipment.

[Question] Mr President, my question refers to [words indistinct]. First of all, when will you conclude the evaluation you are making regarding the changes in your government cabinet? Also, regarding the U.S. commercial embargo against Nicaragua, what repercussions will it have at the Central American level [words indistinct] if Nicaragua adopts measures to [words indistinct] Soviet satellite?

[Duarte] Well, I already answered the first question. Of course, it all depends; perhaps a few days.

I cannot say how long, but perhaps I will have an answer in this regard by 1 June, when I complete my first year in government. Therefore, I have given myself a personal deadline about this. I cannot assert if I will make it or not, but I am trying.

The second question refers to the repercussions that the Nicaraguan problem might have. In this concern, I am sure we are clearly aware that this is affecting relations in Central America. The Honduran Government says that the Nicaraguans owe Honduras more than 40 million [currency not specified]. I do not have the exact figure of how much Nicaragua may owe us, but there is no doubt that there will be problem in commercial relations between Nicaragua and Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador, and Nicaragua and Costa Rica. If they cannot pay us, we will not be able to sell them anything. It would be a problem to sell to them without receiving payment. This is a simple matter, we will not sell them anything because they will not have dollars to pay us. We are facing a crisis in Central America -- that is something we cannot forget either -- and we have a problem with Guatemala regarding the exchange rates of our currency; that is also affecting us. All these things regarding our monetary systems and regarding the commercial balance between the countries will be affected every time there are no dollars available. We have reduced our transactions in dollars because we obviously do not have enough dollars. This has also affected trade between other nations. The same thing can happen here.

Your other question refers to an international political matter, saying that it is possible this will lead Nicaragua toward a situation in which it will become a Soviet satellite. I believe there is no doubt that Nicaragua is a Soviet and Cuban satellite. There is no doubt that they are totally dependent, and if you have any doubts just review the type of Soviet armament being sent to Nicaragua in gigantic amounts -- including a type of tank that has no equal in Central America, a type of helicopter gunship that has no equal in Central America, specialized weapons, SAM-7 missiles, and all the other things the Soviet Union has sent Nicaragua. This obviously represents complete dependence on the Soviet Union. If you add the either 1,500 or 3,000 Cubans who are in Nicaragua -- remember the first 100 left yesterday -- this is quite obvious. If you need 3,000 Cuban men to tell you what do do, this means you are a Cuban satellite. It is senseless to have any doubts about this. That was not the main problem; the main problem was that the Nicaraguans were playing both sides against the middle. They wanted to see what benefits they could get from the world of influence we have in Central America and what benefits they could get from the socialist world. The U.S. Government's attitude decreases their chances of getting anything from the democratic world, so they will consequently have to increase their economic dependence on the Soviet Union.

CASTELLANOS CONFIRMS DISPUTES AMONG GUERRILLAS

PA010439 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Apr 85 pp 2, 26

[Excerpt] The conflicts in the terrorist group People's Liberation Forces, FPL, which caused the death of Melida Anaya Montes, -- were confirmed yesterday by defector Miguel Castellanos. Melida was known as "Ana Maria." She was ordered killed by Salvador Cayetano Carpio, "Commander Marcial," according to Castellanos.

The terrorist, who said he held the rank of commander and was in charge of directing actions in the metropolitan area, was presented to journalists in one of the National Guard's offices, where he answered several questions. Castellanos, whose real name is Napoleon Romero and is a student at the national university school of economy, said that he has been an FPL member for more than 5 years and that "the organization's pride had been their unity until differences between Ana Maria and Marcial occurred. This is why Marcial ordered her murder."

"Since an action like this in the leftist organizations is punished by death, it was only natural for Marcial to commit suicide. Since that time, differences have also occurred that have originated new groups, such as the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front." Castellanos said that he too had sought refuge in the Armed Forces because he was afraid of losing his life due to his differences with the terrorist leaders. He also said that now that he is under the protection of the Army he will engage in other, different activities. He also disclosed that the terrorists feel confident that the armed struggle will last 2 years at most and that they will win. Castellanos said he does not think they will win due to the lack of support from labor classes. He also disclosed the manner in which guerrillas have managed to infiltrate some labor and union leaderships to promote strikes and stoppages.

He again mentioned the modus operandi of the terrorist groups "thanks to the protection received from the Nicaraguan Government. Here, they have established their camps to move to various sectors and also to receive weapons." Castellanos also reported that there are future plans for the whole country, but declined to offer any details.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT JOIN EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA

PA032327 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2307 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 3 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemala will not join in the commercial embargo that the United States has imposed on Nicaragua and will continue selling its grains to that nation, Chief of State Oscar Mejia Victores stated today. The Guatemalan leader told the news media that no obstacle will be placed on trade with Nicaragua so long as they pay cash, since Nicaragua owes $150 million to Guatemala.

Mejia Victores reiterated that his government is neutral in the Central American crisis and restated his support for the Contadora Group, composed of Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela. This group seeks a peaceful solution to the problems of the area. Referring to the U.S. embargo against Nicaragua, Mejia Victores said that it does not affect Guatemala.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said yesterday that the Central American countries are evaluating the possible consequences of the trade embargo. Andrade said that "all the Central American countries have agreed to analyze the effects the embargo could have on each nation and on the region as a whole." However, he added that "Guatemala will maintain its neutrality toward the conflict on the isthmus." Regarding the embargo that President Ronald Reagan ordered last Tuesday on its trade relations with Nicaragua, Andrade said: "Each country has the right to decide on its trade policies based on its own interests." He commented favorably on the Sandinist regime's decision to seek economic aid in the socialist bloc countires, indicating that "all underdeveloped countries can seek economic assistance wherever they find it suitable, so long as this does not involve military assistance."

Foreign Minister Comments

PA040214 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 May

[Text] The Reagan administration will not ask the members of the OAS to support the embargo imposed on Nicaragua. The majority of Latin American governments have reacted against the embargo according to reports today.

The presence of the ambassadors of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia during the farewell ceremony for Cuban advisers in Managua today seemed to reflect the disapproval of the Contadora Group countries because of the adverse effects that the measure taken by the United States could have on the negotiation process. Guatemala and the other countries of the region were holding meetings to evaluate the situation as a result of the measure taken by the U.S. Government. Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran said:

[Begin recording] [Andrade] This morning I had the opportunity to exchange views with some Central American colleagues, and we are going to carefully evaluate the economic effects that the measures announced by the U.S. Government will have in the Central American area.

[Reporter] Has the U.S. Government notified the Guatemalan Government of the economic and commercial measures it has taken against Nicaragua?

[Andrade] We are evaluating the effect that those measures can have on Central America as a whole. Our opinion is that this is an action affecting the bilateral relations between two sovereign countries. Every country is free to decide in matters of commerce with which country it will have commercial relations. We are going to take note of the measures to be implemented. As you all know, Guatemala participated in the integration process. We will continue making efforts on behalf of economic integration in the Central American area and trying to strengthen the instruments of integration. [end recording]

In addition to reiterating the government's position in favor of continuing the Contadora Group efforts, the foreign minister termed absurd any arms race among the Central American countries, which would affect the economic problems burdening us.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA, GONZALEZ PRESS CONFERENCE IN U.S.

PA041958 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 0145 GMT 3 May 85

[Press conference given by Foreign Secretary Eduardo Paz Barnica and Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, chief of the Joint General Staff of the Armed Forces, in Washington; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage indistinct] [Paz Barnica] The Honduran Government officially concurs with any measure leading to domestic reconciliation so as to establish democratic, and representative institutions in Nicaragua or Central America or any other country. Therefore, the Honduran Government is studying these measures. We learned about these measures on Tuesday, shortly after U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz announced them. We also discussed this issue at length.

As for direct commercial relations between Honduras and Nicaragua, [words indistinct] have primarily involved freight or the purchase through foreign currency, or through the dollar.

It is worth noting that Nicaragua owes the Central American countries approximately $400 million. We are confident that these measures, which primarily concern bilateral relations between the United States and Nicaragua, will achieve their objectives.

Looking at the measures' positive aspects, and regarding situations that could arise at some point, as was apparent in a statement by Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez, which appeared in a major U.S. newspaper, Ramirez said that the trade embargo will (?result) in greater cooperation and ties between the Soviet bloc and Nicaragua.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Foreign Secretary, have Honduras and the United States reached an overall agreement on Honduras' request for more economic and military aid for this year and next year? Have you reached an overall agreement?

[Paz Barnica] As Colonel Efrain Gonzalez, chief of the joint general staff of our Armed Forces said, we are engaged in a new round of negotiations to achieve that overall agreement on economic and security matters. The Honduran Government is convinced that we cannot make progress on security matters without making substantial progress in economic cooperation agreements, which are essential to upgrading the Hondurans' living standard and to promoting structural economic and social reforms. We trust that this overall agreement will be reached through understanding. Vice President George Bush voiced that wish today. The secretaries of state and defense expressed that wish on Tuesday. To Honduras, this is of utmost importance. We [word indistinct] seeking to find mutual convergence with a friendly nation, such as the United States, with which we share ideals and objectives aiming to reinforce democracy and strengthen security and seek peace in the Central American region. This is apparent regarding [word indistinct] with Nicaragua, which logically is turning to its friends. Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra's trip to Moscow has surprised neither the Central American countries nor Honduras. They travel frequently to Eastern European countries, revealing an ever growing identification between the Nicaraguan Government and the totalitarian regimes. Undoubtedly, this constitutes a disturbing element for tranquillity and peaceful coexistence in the Central American region.

So, during our exchange of views with U.S. Government officials, I made the following comment: The growing cooperation between the United States and Honduras is the result of the current historical situation that has arisen from the Central American crisis. In the end, this situation will be used to develop permanent cooperation based on our shared ideals, as I have already outlined. We believe that there are values that go beyond temporary crises, that must unite nations, men and societies for the sake of these moral, political, social values, promoting the economic development of the Central American nations, and specifically, of Honduras.

[Novoa] Rafael Novoa of AFP. With regard to the same topic, I would like to ask Colonel Gonzalez what type of guarantee has the United States given that the contras will not be militarily abandoned and that you will not be confronted with a situation in which these armed groups would (?enter) your territory from Nicaragua?

[Gonzalez] I am under the impression that the Nicaraguan rebels are struggling because of their own convictions and because they feel that it is necessary to overthrow a political system, which is oppressing their people and establishing a system that is totally alien to our traditions and culture, such as the Marxist political system. I understand that they need to receive support from various countries to continue their struggle, but they are not exclusively dependent on U.S. support. Furthermore, I have the impression that even without U.S. support -- and by this I mean official support -- they will continue fighting. Now then, Honduras has no motives or reasons to ask the United States to give it guarantees that it will not forsake the insurgents. There is no reason for Honduras to ask for this and the United States cannot give any guarantees to Honduras that it will continue supporting the rebels.

[Unidentified reporter] You said that the contras need to receive official assistance from various countries. Does this mean that Honduras officially supports the contras and gives support to the contras?

[Gonzalez] Honduras has never officially admitted that it is providing support to the Nicaraguan rebels. We are not recognizing this or saying this now. When I said that, I meant that Honduras would be among the countries that could support the contras. You must understand that the Republic of Honduras and the Republic of Nicaragua maintain diplomatic relations and in principle, theoretically, relations of all types exist. Honduras is not at war with Nicaragua. Nicaragua has a problem involving an internal rebellion of its people. As the foreign secretary has already said, Honduras does not intervene in the internal affairs of its neighboring countries.

[Gedda] George Gedda of AP. Col Gonzalez, does the Honduran Army ship or facilitate the shipment of supplies to the resistance forces in southern Honduras?

[Gonzalez] The Honduran Army does not get involved in activities of this type. When we learn that people are carrying out this type of activity, we arrest them. If the person is a foreigner, the person is deported because we are not interested in provoking a violent reaction or creating a violent crisis situation with the Nicaraguan Government or Army.

ECONOMY SECRETARY ON CONSEQUENCES OF EMBARGO

FL040106 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1815 GMT 3 May 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 3 May (NOTIMEX) -- Honduran Economy Secretary Miguel Orellana Maldonado predicted here today that there would be a decrease in trade between Nicaragua and the other Central American countries. He said an immediate effect of the breaking of trade between the United States and Nicaragua would be a lack of currency in Nicaragua, which will bring about a drop in imports from the other countries in the region to the Managua regime. Nicaragua will no longer receive 17 percent of its foreign currency, which it got from $55 million in exports to the United States. For that reason, it will be more difficult for Nicaragua to pledge to pay the large debts it owes to its neighbors. These include $200 million owed to Costa Rica and $40 million owed to Honduras.

NICARAGUA

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO U.S. EMBARGO

No Protest at OAS

PA031309 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1208 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] For the time being Nicaragua will not lodge a protest at the OAS over the full trade embargo ordered by the Reagan administration, Edgar Parrales, Nicaragua's representative to the OAS, told this newscast. Parrales said that as soon as the measure was revealed several well-respected representatives expressed their complete disagreement with the U.S. action. From Washington, here is Edgar Parrales discussing the diplomatic reaction to the embargo.

[Begin recording] Most missions have reacted very positively. As soon as the measure was revealed early yesterday, I received calls from several colleagues from very important countries who expressed their solidarity with Nicaragua and their repudiation of the announcement.

The climate is favorable for any protest we decide to lodge before the OAS' technical body; we would receive support. However, Nicaragua has another strategy in mind and will not protest before the OAS but before another organization because we have been [words indistinct] not wanting to use the OAS in order not to give the measure the importance that the United States would like us to so that they could use the [protest] to counter us. Therefore, we will refrain from acting at the OAS; this is on our own initiative. We will use the organizations that are more impartial and objective in their analyses and support positions. For the time being and as long as Nicaragua does not order differently, we will not take action here. However, we know there is a general climate of support for Nicaragua. [end recording]

Security Council Meeting Sought

PA040056 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Nicaragua will formally request on Monday, an urgent U.N. Security Council meeting to analyze the commercial embargo decreed by the United States against that Central American nationa. Javier Chamorro Mora, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, said he has requested an interview with U.S. Security Council President and Thailand's Ambassador Kasemsamoson Kasemsi to formalize the protest that the U.S. embargo endangers peace and security in the continent Chamorro said he has already consulted approximately 10 U.N. Security Council members about the matter, and they have agreed on the need to convoke a meeting of the U.N. executive organization.

Envoy to UN Council Meeting

PA041452 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 85

[Telephone interview with Javier Chamorro Mora, ambassador to the United Nations, by an unidentified reporter; from New York, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chamorro Mora] Our government has decided to call an urgent and formal Security Council meeting next week. I have been instructed to take the necessary steps on Monday and to begin consulting with Council members to organize this meeting, which we hope will be held on Wednesday of next week.

[Reporter] It has also been announced that Nicaragua will meet with the members of the Nonaligned Countries Bureau to discuss the situation created by President Reagan's decision.

[Chamorro Mora] We think that the current situation created by the U.S. Administration's unilateral and arbitrary decision to establish a trade embargo against our country merits a number of political responses on our part, both at the Security Council level and at the Nonaligned Movement level. Within the Nonaligned Movement we have already requested a meeting, which has been scheduled for Tuesday morning. At the meeting we will present a report from the group of friends of the Nonaligned Movement's president, who visited Nicaragua last month. This report will be distributed to all the members. We will also deliver an address and hope that on this occasion the movement will not remain indifferent but that, on the contrary, and as on past occasions, it will express its solidarity with Nicaragua and will reject all the hostile and aggressive policies implemented against our country and our revolution, be they economic,

he Reagan administration's decision against Nicaragua
Security Council and Nonaligned Movement?

[Chamorro Mora] There is total understanding for our government's decision to call both of these meetings. The U.S. measures have been almost totally rejected, not only by the U.S. people but by the international community as well. Governments, parliaments, nongovernmental organizations, as well as various personalities, have issued statements in Latin America, the United States, Europe, and other parts of the world. Once again the U.S. Administration is isolated in the face of these hostile and aggressive policies against our revolution, the purpose of which is to try to achieve their objective of many years: the overthrow of our government. This stand is not shared by either the international community or the majority of the U.S. People.

Wheelock Comments

PA041359 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] We accept the economic blockade as a challenge imposed on us by U.S. imperialism, but we do not accept its demands, because it wants us to cry blood-filled tears, to kneel down and ask for its forgiveness for having waged this revolution and for trying to be independent and sovereign. Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of The Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry [Mininra] asserted this yesterday at an event to welcome the ministry's coffee pickers contingent. Commander Wheelock added: We do not kneel down in front of anyone, and we will only do so to shoot at anyone who dares enter this country with a foreign flag.

Commander Wheelock distributed certificates to the brigade members who were the vanguard and outstanding in the patriotic task of picking coffee. Commander of the Revolution Wheelock described the economic sanction imposed on our country by Ronald Reagan's government as a harmful and immoral action that violates international laws. These actions, he added, will have serious negative repercussions on the national economy. The Midinra minister said also that the country will suffer obvious economic damage that will be manifested in public and private consumption.

[Begin recording] As a revolutionary government, we are actively trying to solve each of the problems that results from this crude, damaging, and immoral action, which violates international norms. But we will have obvious economic damage, which will be manifested in public and private consumption. That is, we will have fewer government resources. We will probably have fewer pencils, less paper, less fuel. This does not mean that we will stop working. This does not mean that we will fail to meet our obligations. Just as amid all the difficulties we adopted the stance of going through with the coffee harvest, with the same spirit we must also carry out the state's work that our people demand from us.

The first thing that stems from the measures adopted by the Reagan administration is the fact that we will fulfill our national duties. This action is damaging to the national sovereignty and to Nicaragua's right to survival and an independent existence. We, not anyone else, must defend the homeland's sovereignty. We must do it not only from the standpoint of moral determination, but also with the determination to occupy, at any given moment, the real trenches for the defense of the homeland. Our future difficulties must also lead to constant economization and austerity, beginning with ourselves, the minister, the deputy ministers, the general directors, and all other companeros who represent the vanguard of society and the people. We must keep the state from presenting a contrast amid all the difficulties that the Reagan administration is imposing on the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

Commander Wheelock added that through the trade embargo the Reagan administration seeks to weaken the people's morale, to disrupt the economy, and to upset the revolution's capacity to solve the social problems.

He added that the government will have to cut down on investments and introduce cuts in the budget. According to him, superfluous things will be eliminated in order to give preference to basic and fundamental things.

Ambassador to U.S. Recalled

PY042256 Paris AFP in Spanish 2214 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Washington, 4 May (AFP) -- Carlos Tunnerman, the Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States, was called to Managua for consultations after the U.S. decision was announced on 2 May to impose a total embargo on Nicaragua, a Nicaraguan Embassy spokesman said here today. Myriam Hooke, the embassy press secretary, reported that the Sandinist government will announce the measures with which it will respond to the U.S. action in the next few days. In turn, a U.S. Department of State spokesman has refused to comment on the decision to recall the Nicaraguan ambassador to Managua. It is a matter that falls under the Nicaraguan Government's jurisdiction, he said.

Ramirez Gives 'Official' Stand

PA042333 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2112 GMT 4 May 85

[Speech by Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado giving his government's "official position" on the embargo; at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua -- live]

[Text] Today, 4 May, Nicaraguans commemorate the day of national dignity because on this day General Augusto Cesar Sandino decided to reject an ultimatum issued by foreign invaders who demanded that he surrender his weapons and abandon the struggle. Today the FSLN National Directorate and the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua address our heroic people and the other honorable people and governments of the world:

The President of the United States, absurdly and unnecessarily resorting to the emergency powers that U.S. federal laws grant him to face threats to national security and the domestic stability of his huge and powerful country, has officially informed Nicaragua of his decision to implement a new series of economic reprisals that include a total suspension of trade and air and sea transportation between the two countries.

The boycott decreed by President Reagan against our small and honorable nation, in addition to being an action taken through abusing U.S. laws and in addition to the fact that it defies norms and agreements that regulate international law and economic order, constitutes a premeditated step that places the U.S. Government on a road that leads to direct military intervention against Nicaragua.

Nothing else can be concluded from the official note dated 1 May that the State Department sent to the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. That note establishes that if Nicaragua does not comply with the demands listed in the same note or does not take specific steps in that direction, the outlook for a peaceful agreement in Central America will be diminished.

This means that if Nicaragua does not surrender to the will of the United States, President Reagan feels he has the right to intervene militarily in Nicaragua and to declare total war on us.

The Nicaraguan people, firmly united around the flag of patriotic dignity and national sovereignty, declare to the world that they most firmly, unyieldingly, and categorically reject this ultimatum with the same ardor that the heroes of San Jacinto rejected the ultimatum presented to them in 1856. We reject it just as General Zeledon rejected the ultimatum presented to him in Coyotepe in 1912, and as General Sandino did on 4 May 1927.

The Nicaraguan people will never negotiate their dignity or their principles. They will never betray their tradition of heroic struggle for independence because our sovereignty was forged with blood, defying foreign threats and domination efforts of other U.S. Governments which at other times in our history wanted to act abusively against the Nicaraguan nation.

The demands that the U.S. President wants to impose on Nicaragua as conditions for lifting the penalties on our country, demands that appear in the 1 May note, are nothing but the usual arrogant and arbitrary impositions aimed at trampling our rights as a sovereign nation by means of force and coercion. The demands have the pretense of dictating to us U.S. Government rules to direct Nicaragua's domestic politics; to regulate, based on the United States' judgment, Nicaragua's international relations; and to decide Nicaragua's friends and enemies.

With the strength gained from justice and reason, we, who are a world power in moral terms -- since the unbreakable dignity of the people makes up for what we lack in material wealth and military resources -- now declare what we have been saying all along: We will never tolerate foreign meddling and we will never accept a cowardly peace.

The measures of economic aggression decreed by President Reagan, and the others he plans to announce in the near future, will certainly be a new source of suffering and limitations for our fatherland; for our efforts to transform society; for the development of a new economy, which we want to be based on the increasing efforts of Nicaraguans and which we still conceive as a mixed economy; for the development of agrarian reform, agricultural and livestock production, industry, forestry, mining, fishing, educational and health services for the people; and for supplying the market.

There will be a new dimension in the problems and difficulties that the country has been enduring socially and economically since President Reagan initiated his mercenary war against Nicaragua the very moment he seized power in the United States. This has been a war that has produced much destruction, desolation, death, and many orphans.

This new escalation of economic aggression is now aimed with more cruelty against all Nicaraguans in all social sectors and classes, against all productive forces, against the urban and rural workers and the small- and medium-scale peasant proprietors, against cooperatives, businessmen, and professional groups. It is a blow against Nicaraguan society and the nation itself. It is an act of blind reprisal against Nicaragua and all its children in an effort to destroy all our efforts, dreams, and hopes. However, a nation engaged in a constant struggle for its dignity and encouraged by the force of its revolution, cannot receive mortal blows. In the face of this new aggression, we Nicaraguans must call on new energies and organize ourselves. We will learn many new lessons from this new test in our history to continue changing and advancing. We will respond creatively; we will double our determination, and we will find resources from our constant efforts to become more efficient and productive in our daily work. We must eliminate squandering, bolster our attitude toward austerity, and make better use of our resources in order to produce and distribute more justly and effectively.

We must bolster the people's mobilization to the war fronts with more determination and courage. We must turn factories and worksites into true trenches.

We will sow, harvest, and produce with more decision and greater discipline. Now more than ever we must comply with the tasks contained in the 12 points of our national leadership's message of 1 May, the workers day. We will find new markets for our exports, as we are already doing by advancing in our foreign trade. We will rationalize our imports and substitute with seriousness and responsibility whatever we cannot import.

We will administer our scarce resources most carefully. The FSLN, its members, and government officials will be the first to set an example in our constant devotion for work and austerity. It will be our own forces and the energy of the people which will provide us with the answers and solutions. The task belongs to all Nicaraguans. Whoever excludes himself from this patriotic appeal, who in this hour of need prefers to hear the voice of the aggressor rather than the clamor of the attacked fatherland, will be abandoning his post in the ranks of the nation's dignity.

Nearly six years ago we started a revolutionary process in Nicaragua that has served as an example to the poor countries of the world and that has been established with courage in the struggle for democratic changes in Latin America. The U.S. Government has not intransigently rejected our revolution or tried to destroy it because it represented a menace to U.S. national security interests or because it didn't want the Central American region to be the scene of the East-West conflict. The U.S. Government has rejected our revolution because the victorious Nicaraguan people, who with their humble weapons overthrew the Somozist dictatorship -- which had been sustained by the United States with the same intransigence as it is now trying to destroy us -- opened with their example the possibility of independence and justice, as well as changes which the imperial will of the Reagan administration rejects as contrary to its interest of domination over Latin America. It wants the Sandinist revolution to succumb so that Latin America will also succumb. It wants to undermine and frustrate the possibility of independence, self-determination, and dignity for Latin America. Because of all this, the United States is trying to humble its governments by pressuring and menacing our revolution in order to isolate and kill the independence-seeking vocation of Latin America before the United States.

The financial might of the United States is also displayed in efforts to intimidate the Latin American nations. The unjust and immoral foreign debt, already weighing unbearably on the shoulders of our peoples, is being wielded as a menacing weapon of blackmail, becoming a strategic link in the great imperial conspiracy to destroy Latin American independence.

We are aware that we represent an example. We are not the strongest link in the continent, but because we are engaged in a national revolution in a weak and small nation on this continent, we are, in fact, a vital link. Therefore we must double our efforts and never yield because this would be the same as giving up the historic possibility of Latin American independence, which is now costing so much blood in Nicaragua.

We exhort the nations and peoples of Latin America not to leave Nicaragua isolated, since the U.S. Government desires to hit us at will. That is why it has occupied Honduras militarily and is increasing its naval and land forces in the Central American region, building airports, storing weapons and fuels, amassing tanks, armored vehicles, helicopters, and planes.

This is, as never before, an hour of testing and challenge for the continent we jointly inherited from the heroes and forefathers who, like Bolivar, Artigas, Morazan, Marti, Zapata, Sandino, and Torrijos, wanted a Latin America which would not allow anyone to take away its dignity and force.

Nicaragua has backed with determination and firmness the peace efforts of the Contadora Group because it is sure that this group is an essentially Latin American diplomatic alternative, an alternative of our own. This is precisely why the U.S. Government is determined to contaminate, obstruct, and ultimately destroy it.

Before the Latin American nations and the international community, we reaffirm our willingness for peace, and our unyielding conviction that all conflicts provoked in Central America through U.S. interference must find a peaceful, negotiated solution.

We once again assert our decision to immediately sign the revised Contadora Document and scrupulously comply with all the pledges stated therein. In accordance with this same willingness, we adopted initiatives such as the departure of 100 Cuban military advisers, but thus far there has been no specific reaction to this gesture.

To these same countries, and to those comprising the international community, we issue a call to strongly reject the economic embargo that the U.S. President has decreed against Nicaragua, which worsens the stepped-up interventionist actions in Central America. We ask them to respond by supporting our attacked homeland by providing Nicaragua with the material resources that will allow us to counter the U.S. Government's embargo, and to enforce and defend the norms for political and economic coexistence expressed in international laws, norms which the U.S. Government is flagrantly violating.

We issue a call to the American people and Congress to honor their country's democratic principles and stop by all means possible the stepped-up war that President Reagan has launched against Nicaragua. Do not allow the abusive use of U.S. laws to attack a nation like ours, which only wants to live and progress in peace, and does not want the enmity of any country, much less a war. It is time for the forces of reason, law, and international norms to stop the boot which so blindly and unyieldingly tries to destroy our people, tries to intimidate our people, and tries to bring them to their knees. We will not be intimidated, we will not kneel before any force, regardless of what it is, because reason is with us and we have the rights of all people who are weak and who should not be intimated with impunity.

In addition to our rights, our will to struggle and win is strong, backed by our weapons -- the weapons that thousands of patriots carry today in Nicaragua's mountains, cities, neighborhoods, towns, villages, state production units, cooperatives, inlets, valleys, and communities -- to defend the homeland to which we have a right. No one will ever again deny us the right to a homeland. Thus we will reply with General Sandino's voice, which led an army of Nicaraguan and Latin American people -- peasants, farmers, artists, students, miners, craftsmen -- and say: I received your message yesterday and I acknowledge receipt. I will never give up. I will wait for you here. I want a free homeland or death! [applause]

Wheelock Address on Embargo

PA051541 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Reagan wants it to look as if we have caused war in Central America, Commander Jaime Wheelock charged yesterday. Commander of the Revolution Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, Midinra, yesterday denounced the U.S. Government's maneuvers to wage war in Central America, while trying to make Nicaragua look like the promoter of this situation. The revolutionary leader was addressing hundreds of agricultural workers and directors of six people's ownership sector enterprises at the cement company facilities in Managua.

[Begin recording] At this meeting we must discuss the problem currently being faced by our country in the wake of the economic measures that the Reagan administration has decided to take in order to obtain at any cost that which it has so far failed to obtain: making the Nicaraguan people yield in their determination to bravely uphold their revolution.

They have done everything possible. They have mined the ports and decreed a financial blockade. They have sought to diplomatically isolate us from many countries. And they have even been in Central America exerting strong pressure on the governments of Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala in an effort to isolate us and get all the Central American countries to declare war on us with U.S. support. The purpose of this effort is to stage a U.S. intervention, which would be presented as a Central American war in which Nicaragua is the aggressor.

They have reorganized the Somozist guard, giving it a conservative hat with Calero Portocarrero, a former Coca-Cola Company manager, who was really a CIA agent. To this they added Robelo, who has lost many interests here. They have made it look as if these are not former National Guard members. But in fact, they are the Somozist guard. All their commands, almost all of their regional commands, are composed of former National Guard members.

Since through our great defense efforts we have been defeating the mercenary aggression step by step, they have sought this solution. In addition, and as a reflection of the U.S. public opinion, a few days ago the U.S. Congress rejected -- we do not know what will happen later -- Reagan's initiative to provide military aid to the counterrevolution. This placed the Reagan administration in a difficult position and, because it has been left without weapons but still wants to defeat us, it has dealt us this blow. This blow represents a very grave step by the Reagan administration in its warmongering strategy against Nicaragua, which seeks to resolve the [word indistinct] conflict in an imperialist fashion. This will not only cause pressure, threats and tension, but will also result in specific economic damage.

Without going into great detail, we could immediately mention at least three effects of these measures: First, the possibility of buying herbicides, for instance. As a result, we will have delays and those crops that require the use of herbicides will be generally affected. We will have problems with all U.S.-made equipment. In other words, production as a whole will be affected. For instance, if we need some specific type of grease used in all turbines and motors, then all of this country's motors and turbines -- those used in the production of rice, sugar cane, tobacco, and so forth -- will have problems. There will be general damage to the economy, which will generally affect production.

Second, I would mention specific damage and side effects, some of which are more serious than others. What specific damages? For instance, all the cotton gins in Nicaragua were manufactured in the United States. So we will have a problem with the cotton processing. In addition, most of the sugar mills import their spare parts from the United States, so we will have problems in the sugar industry as well. The cotton harvesters are U.S.-made, so we will have problems with them.

A third kind of damage directly affects the people's consumption. Some of these effects will be the consequence of the above damage -- the general damage to the agricultural and livestock area and the adjunct damage to each of the products in particular. There are also medicines, which we used to import from the United States but will no longer be able to import. We used to bring vaccines from the United States, but now will no longer be able to. A U.S. official even said: We can even suspend the import of insulin for diabetics. So we will have problems with the insulin we were importing from the United States.

They do not care if polio returns to this country or if diabetics die, if in this fashion they can intimidate the Nicaraguan people and make them kneel down. As Nicaraguans, then we must either kneel down or say: No, we will defend our sovereignty. Our stance, of course, without any doubt, is that we will defend our sovereign rights, because our position is just and because the revolution is necessary. [end recording]

LA PRENSA Rejects U.S. Measures

PA041737 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 May 85 p 2

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The breaking of the nonalignment agreement, the surrender of Nicaragua's international policies to the interests and advantages of the Russian-Cuban-Communist bloc, and to top this off President Ortega's trip to Russia after the U.S. congressional blow to Reagan, have placed the government -- as we noted in an earlier editorial -- in the very dangerous situation of an economic war that would not have emerged if we had a government that were worthy but prudent, revolutionary but democratic. We condemn the Sandinist government's attitude because it is "irresponsible and reckless," as the vice president of the Social Christian Party described it. However, we feel that President Reagan's response is unjust because the economic embargo will harm all of the people alike. Democracy cannot be defended with indiscriminate measures that would discredit the very cause they are trying to defend. The majority of Nicaraguans in the interior of the country resist the turnaround in the revolution, and the government's totalitarian tendencies. However, this majority would be punished by the embargo. We will risk repeating the results of other economic embargos in recent history: the sacrifice of the sacrificed, and the consolidation of the sacrificers.

ENVOY SUBMITS CHARGES AGAINST U.S. AT WORLD COURT

PA022157 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 May 85

[Text] Quietly and at the same time President Reagan announced a national emergency [as heard] and a total trade embargo against Nicaragua, the Sandinist government continued its peace efforts by submitting its final allegations against the United States before the International Court of Justice [ICJ] at The Hague.

Carlos Arguello, Nicaraguan ambassador to the Netherlands, delivered a 258-page document to the highest international court. The document contains an extensive report detailing more than 5 years of secret war and legal arguments demonstrating that the United States uses military force against Nicaragua and meddles in its internal affairs, violating its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence, as well as the most fundamental and generally accepted principles of international law.

In its allegation Nicaragua protests the tragic program of armed intervention by more than 10,000 mercenaries financed, armed, and directed by the U.S. Government. According to the summary of the allegations, Nicaragua states that the Reagan administration's attacks are continuing and are being intensified with the objective of overthrowing the Sandinist government by force. Therefore, The Hague's legal process has acquired an urgency seldom seen in international litigation.

Nicaragua requested four legal actions in its statement to the ICJ:

1. That the ICJ declare the United States guilty of violating the principles of international law mentioned in the allegaiton;

2. That the ICJ state clearly the obligation on the part of the United States to discontinue these violations of international law.

3. That the ICJ rule that Nicaragua should receive just compensation for the damages caused by the illegal U.S. activities, which have so far been estimated at $270,200.

4. That, following the process, the ICJ authorize Nicaragua to request a greater compensation, commensurate with the damages caused by the continuation of the attacks.

PRESIDENT ORTEGA CONTINUES EAST EUROPE TOUR

Arrives in Romania

PA031336 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1238 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, Romania (PRELA) -- Nicaragua President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra arrived today in that capital for a working visit. Commander Ortega was received by Vice President Petru Enache and many state and government officials, and was later taken to his official residence to immediately begin talks with his counterpart Nicolae Ceausescu. During his stay in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, the Nicaraguan president announced that Nicaragua would be willing to accept a process of verification and control by either the Contadora Group or the United Nations in order to prove that it does not subvert order in Central America, as the United States claims.

Meets With Ceausescu

PA041711 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Bucharest -- Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega arrived in Romania today for a 2-day working visit, during which he will meet with his Romanian counterpart, Nicolae Ceausescu. Upon his arrival in Bucharest, Ortega was greeted by Romanian Vice President Petru Enache and other ranking government officials. The Nicaraguan had visited Romania in June 1984, when he was coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Daniel heads a delegation comprised of Commander Henry Ruiz, foreign cooperation minister; Miguel D'Escoto, foreign minister; Joaquin Cuadra, deputy defense minister; and Julio Lopez, chief of the FSLN International Relations Department. President Ortega said that during his visit to Bulgaria he reaffirmed the magnificent relations that exist between the two countries, and that advancements were achieved in the fields of basic products, as well as technical and trade cooperation.

Meets Leaders in Hungary

PA051840 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1300 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega met yesterday in Budapest, capital of Hungary, with Karoly Nemeth, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. They both rejected the embargo imposed on Nicaragua by the U.S. Government. The party and the Hungarian people support the FSLN's efforts to preserve the revolution's achievements, as well as its efforts to facilitate the solution of the Central American crisis by way of negotiations. The Hungarians likewise support the Nicaraguan Government's anti-imperialist and nonaligned policies, the Hungarian official's statement indicated. President Ortega arrived yesterday, Saturday, in Hungary from Romania and also met with President Pal Losonczi at the Government Palace. The two presidents agreed that it is essential to support the Contadora Group's efforts to reestablish a climate of peace in Central America. The Nicaraguan president reiterated to the Hungarian president that our revolution will insist on the resumption of direct talks with the United States due to the need to normalize relations within a sphere of equality.

CASTRO PRAISES YOUTHS' EFFORTS, 'QUALITY'

PA051729 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] We can be proud of our excellent youth, Cuban President Fidel Castro said last night in Havana at the closing of the national meeting of students of technical sciences. While analyzing the importance of the meeting, the top Cuban leader said that it is the beginning of a lengthy task, and he praised the depth of the topics debated by the 400 delegates from the 12 Cuban centers of higher technical education. Fidel Castro stressed that the quality of our youth is one of our most important resources, and recalled that it was the youths who made the revolution. In conclusion, the Cuban president said that the conquest of tye year 2,000 and its fruits is the task of the youths and added that if we all cooperate in the struggle for the development of science and technology, we will win the struggle.

GRANMA DENOUNCES U.S. EMBARGO ON NICARAGUA

PA041410 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA carries a full page report on world reaction to the U.S. Government's decision to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua. GRANMA publishes statements by officials of Latin American countries, the views of news media, such as the French newspaper LE MONDE, and the views of the U.S. Department of Commerce, among others.

In an article on the trade embargo imposed on Nicaragua by the United States, GRANMA says that with this measure the Sandinist people will not be subdued or frightened. The newspaper of the Communist Party of Cuba adds that a similar measure was taken against our country 25 years ago and the results were not what Washington expected; on the contrary, the Cuban people became more revolutionary and more anti-imperialist. It also led to the implementation of measures which made invincible their decision to defend the revolution to the last man. GRANMA says that with an insolent attitude, the U.S. Government set the severing of Nicaraguan relations with Cuba and the USSR as a condition for suspending the trade embargo. Such a proposal is unacceptable, GRANMA says. Furthermore it says, no one who claims to have dignity would accept such a proposal, much less fighters like the Sandinists, for whom dignity is something as sacred and inviolable as the respect for the memory of those who fell fighting for the freedom of Nicaragua.

RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH SOVIET GOSPLAN OFFICIAL

FL271348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Politburo member, and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, received D. I. Maslakov, first deputy chairman of the Gosplan, [title as received] the Soviet economic planning organization, today in Havana. They discussed the development of electronics in Cuba in preparation for coordination talks between the two countries for the next 5-year period. Carlos Rafael gave a brief explanation of Cuban economic development strategy through the year 2000, which was formulated in meetings of the country's leaders in late 1984. The Soviet visitor expressed his thoughts about the electronics promotion process in Cuba, which he formed on visits to several work centers in the country. Pedro Miret, Politburo member, and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and other Cuban and Soviet officials also participated in the meeting.

MACHADO VENTURA CHAIRS GUANES ASSESSMENT MEETING

FL011200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 May 85

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Politburo member, has presided over the PCC assessment meeting held in the municipality of Guanes, Pinar del Rio. At the meeting, the economic problems of that area were studied and measures were adopted to improve livestock production, the tobacco harvest, and the cooperative movement. The delegates agreed to initiate a mass movement in Guanes so each resident can obtain a government bond through contributions to the Territorial Troops Militia.

DONATED MEDICAL UNIT TO BE INAUGURATED IN BOLIVIA

FL041309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Today, in La Paz, Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo will officially inaugurate the Ismaelillo pediatric intensive care unit donated by Cuba.

Bolivian ministers, political and labor movement leaders, high-ranking military officers, church leaders, and diplomatic officials will attend the inauguration.

A Cuban delegation headed by Ramon Diaz Vallina, vice minister of Public Health, is in La Paz, to participate in the ceremony.

Two Cuban doctors and three nurses will stay in La Paz for 2 months to help further the Bolivians who were recently trained in Havana.

'OUR AMERICA' PREDICTS U.S. FAILURE IN EL SALVADOR

PA011713 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 30 Apr 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] With March's municipal elections, the Salvadoran regime concluded its presumed institutional rehabilitation project recommended by the U.S. Government in order to gain time to carry out its counterinsurgency plans and to try to improve the public image of Salvadoran authorities. This project was carried out simultaneously with a propaganda campaign aimed at showing that the regime had made progress in respecting human and labor rights.

During the municipal elections, the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, obtained the majority of seats in the parliament as well as in the disputed mayoral offices. The ruling PDC obtained 33 of the 60 parliamentary seats and 153 of the 262 mayoral offices. This confirmed the electoral forecasts, which also predicted a second place for the ultrareactionary Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, headed by former Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the Salvadoran death squads.

However, the most important aspect of the elections showing that the Salvadoran people are convinced that under current conditions, no electoral process will resolve the country's socioeconomic situation or stop the war. This was expressed by the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, in commenting on the high percentage of voter abstentionism, which amounted to almost half the registered voters.

The propaganda around the March municipal elections concluded over the last week with the presentation of credentials to the elected deputies and mayors at a ceremony at which President Jose Napoleon Duarte said that the country is heading toward stabilization and that toward this end, the Army is preparing important actions against the FMLN guerrilla forces. In other words, the electoral propaganda campaign is over and the war has come to occupy its real position in the preferences of Duarte's pro-U.S. regime.

In this regard, the Army High Command has announced for the coming months the implementation of five antiguerrilla operations in the northeastern part of the country, using new war equipment supplied by the United States.

During the past few days, General Adolfo Blandon, chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army, confirmed the arrival in San Salvador of eight C-47 planes equipped with censors for night flights and rapid-fire machine guns. Gen Blandon also said that the U.S. Pentagon will send 10 more Huey-500 helicopters, equipped with rocket launchers and other military equipment.

The United States' and the regime's objective is now to concentrate their efforts to achieve what they have not been able to accomplish in the past 4 years: annihilate the FMLN guerrilla forces. The strategy toward this end is clearly defined. In the eyes of the United States, the regime's internal reorganization ended with the elections and with the U.S. certification that human rights are respected in El Salvador. Now it is a matter of eliminating the rebel groups. However, in this regard things have never turned out as the White House desired. Pentagon leaders have been implementing plans to this effect for years, but have succeeded only in bogging down the war and reaping defeats. In 1981 the Salvadoran Army sustained 3,178 casualties in its war against the people; in 1982 the casualties increased by approximately 600 for a total of 3,754. The following year the rebels inflicted 7,169 casualties on the regime's forces, and in 1984 the total of military casualties was 5,286. This means that in 4 years the FMLN inflicted almost 20,000 casualties on the Army, the equivalent of 24 battalions. The White House intends to make up for these results, unfavorable to the regime and the U.S. Pentagon, by stepping up its tactical and operational systems and modernizing equipment. However, history has proved that there is no army in the world capable of overcoming a people's determination to achieve its independence. All of the United States' war plans will fail in El Salvador, like they failed before in Cuba, Vietnam, and Nicaragua.